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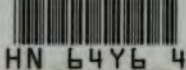
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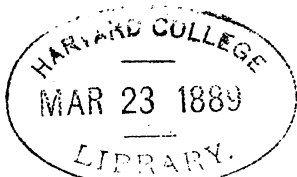
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## PREFACE

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FOR some long time past it has been widely felt that a reduction in the cost of *Classical Works* used in schools generally, and more especially in those intended for boys of the middle classes, is at once desirable and not difficult of accomplishment. For the most part only portions of authors are read in the earlier stages of education, and a pupil is taken from one work to another in each successive half-year or term; so that a book needlessly large and proportionably expensive is laid aside after a short and but partial use.

In order, therefore, to meet what is certainly a want, Portions of the *Classical Writers* usually read in Schools are now being issued under the title of GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEXTS; while, at the request of various Masters, it has been determined to add to the series some portions of the *Greek Testament*.

Each TEXT is provided with a VOCABULARY of the words occurring in it. In every instance—with the exception of Eutropius and Æsop—the origin of a word, when known, is stated at the commencement of the article treating of it, if connected with

another Latin, or Greek word ; at the end of it, if derived from any other source. Further still, the primary or etymological meaning is always given, within inverted commas, in Roman type, and so much also of each word's history as is needful to bring down its chain of meanings to the especial force, or forces, attaching to it in the particular "Text." In the Vocabularies, however, to Eutropius and Æsop—which are essentially books for beginners—the origin is given of those words alone which are formed from other Latin or Greek words respectively.

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LONDON : Jan. 1878.

# CORNELII NEPOTIS

MILTIADES,	PAUSANIAS,
CIMON,	ARISTIDES.

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## MILTIADES.

I. Miltiades sent to plant an Athenian Colony in the Thracian Chersonese. Unsuccessful Attack upon Lemnos. — II. The Colony firmly established. Rank and Power of Miltiades. Lemnos, and the Rest of the Cyclades, reduced. — III. Being entrusted, conjointly with other Ionian Princes, with the Defence of the Bridge which Darius had made over the Danube, when proceeding to attack the Scythians, he endeavours to induce them to break it down. Is defeated in his Plan by Histiaëus. Returns to Athens. — IV. A vast Persian Host attacks Greece. Eretria taken. The Persians arrive at Marathon. Proceedings of the Athenians. — V. Battle of Marathon. — VI. Reward of Miltiades, and Remarks thereon. — VII. Miltiades sent with a Fleet to chastise the Greek Islanders who had aided the Persians. His great Success. Failing in an Attempt on Paros, he returns to Athens. Is fined fifty Talents. Being unable to pay this Amount, he is thrown into the common Prison, where he dies. — VIII. Real Cause of his Condemnation. His Character, Reputation, and Influence.

I.—I. MILTIADES, Cimonis filius, Atheniensis, quum et antiquitate generis, et gloriâ majorum, et suâ modestiâ, unus omnium maximè floreret : eâque

esset ætate, ut non jam solùm de eo bene sperare, sed etiam confidere, cives possent sui, talem futurum, qualem cognitum judicârunt: accidit, ut Athenienses Chersonesum colonos vellent mittere. 2. Cujus generis quum magnus numerus esset, et multi ejus demigrationis peterent societatem; ex his delecti Delphos deliberatum missi sunt, qui consulerent Apollinem, quo potissimùm duce uterentur. Nam tum Thraces eas regiones tenebant, cum quibus armis erat dimicandum. 3. His consulentibus nominatim Pythia præcepit, ut Miltiadem sibi imperatorem sumerent. Id si fecissent, incepta prospera futura. 4. Hoc oraculi responso Miltiades, cum delectâ manu classe Chersonesum profectus, quum accessisset Lemnum, et incolas ejus insulæ sub potestatem redigere vellet Atheniensium, idque ut Lemnii suâ sponte facerent postulâset: 5. illi irridentes responderunt, tum id se facturos, quum ille, domo navibus proficiscens, vento Aquilone venisset Lemnum; hic enim ventus, a septentrionibus oriens, adversum tenet Athenis proficiscentibus. 6. Miltiades, morandi tempus non habens, cursum direxit, quò tendebat, pervenitque Chersonesum.

II.—1. Ibi brevi tempore barbarorum copiis disjectis, totâ regione, quam petierat, potitus, loca castellis idonea communivit; multitudinem, quam secum duxerat, in agris collocavit, crebrisque excursionibus locupletavit. 2. Neque minùs in eâ re prudentiâ, quàm felicitate, adjutus est. Nam, quum

virtute militum hostium devicisset exercitūs, summā æquitate res constituit, atque ipse ibidem manere decrevit. 3. Erat enim inter eos dignitate regiā, quamvis carebat nomine; neque id magis imperio, quàm justitiā consequutus. Neque eo secius Atheniensibus, a quibus erat profectus, officia præstabat, Quibus rebus fiebat, ut non minūs eorum voluntate perpetuò imperium obtineret, qui miserant, quàm illorum, cum quibus erat profectus. 4. Chersoneso tali modo constitutā, Lemnum revertitur, et ex pacto postulat, ut sibi urbem tradant. Illi enim dixerant, quum vento Boreā domo profectus eò pervenisset, sese dedituros : se autem domum Chersonesi habere. 5. Cares, qui tum Lemnum incolebant, etsi præter opinionem res ceciderat, tamen non dicto, sed secundā fortunā adversariorum capti, resistere ausi non sunt, atque ex insulā demigrāvunt. Pari felicitate ceteras insulas, quæ Cyclades nominantur, sub Atheniensium redegit potestatem.

III.—I. Iisdem temporibus Persarum rex, Darius, ex Asiā in Europam exercitu trajecto, Scythis bellum inferre decrevit. Pontem fecit in Istro flumine, quā copias traduceret. Ejus pontis, dum ipse abesset, custodēs reliquit principes, quos secum ex Ioniā et Æolide duxerat ; quibus singulis ipsarum urbium perpetua dederat imperia. 2. Sic enim putavit facillimè se Græcā linguā loquentes, qui Asiam incolerent, sub suā retenturum potestate, si amicis suis oppida tuenda tradidisset ; quibus, se oppresso, nulla spes salutis relinqueretur. In hōc

fuit tum numero Miltiades, cui illa custodia crederetur. 3. Hic, quum crebri afferrent nuntii malè rem gerere Darium premique ab Scythis, Miltiades hortatus est pontis custodes, ne a fortunā datam occasionem liberandæ Græciæ dimitterent. 4. Nam si cum his copiis, quas secum transportaverat, interfisset Darius, non solùm Europam fore tutam, sed etiam eos, qui Asiam incolerent Græci genere, liberos a Persarum futuros dominatione et periculo. Id facilè effici posse: ponte enim rescisso regem vel hostium ferro, vel inopiā, paucis diebus interitum. 5. Ad hoc consilium quum plerique accederent, Histiaëus Milesius, ne res conficeretur, obstitit; dicens, non idem ipsis, qui summas imperii tenerent, expedire et multitudini; quòd Darii regno ipsorum niteretur dominatio: quo extincto, ipsos, potestate expulsos, civibus suis pœnas daturos; itaque adèd se abhorrere a ceterorum consilio, ut nihil putet ipsis utilius, quàm confirmari regnum Persarum. 6. Hujus quum sententiam plurimi essent sequuti, Miltiades, non dubitans, tam multis consciis, ad regis aures consilia sua perventura, Chersonesum reliquit, ac rursus Athenas demigravit. Cujus ratio etsi non valuit, tamen magnopere est laudanda; quum amior omnium libertati, quàm suæ fuerit dominationi.

IV.—1. Darius autem, quum ex Europā in Asiam redisset, hortantibus amicis ut Græciam redigeret in suam potestatem, classem quingentarum navium comparavit, eique Datim præfecit et Artaphernem;

hisque ducenta peditum, decem millia equitum, dedit ; causam interserens, se hostem esse Atheniensibus, quòd eorum auxilio Iones Sardes expugnassent, suaque præsidia interfecissent. 2. Illi præfecti regii, classe ad Eubœam appulsâ, celeriter Eretriam ceperunt, omnesque ejus gentis cives, abreptos in Asiam, ad regem miserunt. Inde ad Atticam accesserunt, ac suas copias in campum Marathona deduxerunt. Is abest ab oppido circiter millia passuum decem. 3. Hoc tumultu Athenienses, tam propinquo tamque magno, permoti auxilium nusquam, nisi a Lacedæmoniis, petiverunt ; Philippi-  
demque, cursorem ejus generis, qui *Hemerodromi* vocantur, Lacedæmonem miserunt, ut nuntiaret, quàm celeri opus esset auxilio. 4. Domi autem creant decem prætores, qui exercitui præessent ; in eis Miltiadem. Inter quos magna fuit contentio, utrùm mœnibus se defenderent, an obviàm irent hostibus, acieque decernerent. 5. Unus Miltiades maximè nitebatur, ut primo quoque tempore castra fierent. Id si factum esset, et civibus animum accessurum, quum viderent de eorum virtute non desperari ; et hostes eâdem re fore tardiores, si animadverterent auderi adversus se tam exiguis copiis dimicare.

V.—I. Hoc in tempore nulla civitas Atheniensibus auxilio fuit præter Plataënsium : ea mille misit militum. Itaque horum adventu decem millia armatorum completa sunt : quæ manus mirabili flagrabat pugnandi cupiditate. 2. Quo factum est,

ut plùs, quàm collegæ, Miltiades valuerit : ejus enim auctoritate impulsì Athenienses copias ex urbe eduxerunt, locoque idoneo castra fecerunt.

3. Deinde postero die sub montis radicibus, acie e regione instructâ novâ arte, vi summâ prælium commiserunt; namque arbores multis locis erant stratae hôc consilio, ut et montium tegerentur altitudine, et arborum tractu equitatus hostium impediretur, ne multitudine clauderentur. 4. Datis, etsi non æquum locum videbat suis, tamen fretus numero copiarum suarum configere cupiebat; eoque magis, quòd, priusquam Lacedæmonii subsidio venirent, dimicare utile arbitrabatur. Itaque in aciem peditum centum, equitum decem, millia produxit, præliumque commisit. 5. In quo tanto plùs virtute valuerunt Athenienses, ut decemplicem numerum hostium profligarent, adeòque perterruerunt, ut Persæ non castra, sed naves, peterent. Quâ pugnâ nihil adhuc est nobilius. Nulla enim unquam tam exigua manus tantas opes prostravit.

VI.—I. Cujus victoriæ non alienum videtur quale præmium Miltiadi sit tributum docere; quò faciliùs intelligi possit, eandem omnium civitatum esse naturam. 2. Ut enim populi nostri honores quondam fuerunt rari et tenues, ob eamque causam gloriosi; nunc autem effusi atque obsoleti: sic olim apud Athenienses fuisse reperimus. 3. Namque huic Miltiadi, qui Athenas totamque Græciam liberavit, talis honos tributus est in porticu, quæ *Pæcile* vocatur, quum pugna depingeretur Marathonìa, ut

in decem prætorum numero prima ejus imago poneretur, isque hortaretur milites præliumque committeret. 4. Idem ille populus, posteaquam majus imperium est nactus et largitione magistratuum corruptus est, trecentas statuas Demetrio Phalereo decrevit.

VII.—1. Post hoc prælium, classem septuaginta navium Athenienses eidem Miltiadi dederunt, ut insulas, quæ barbaros adjuverant, bello persequeretur. Quo imperio plerasque ad officium redire coegit, nonnullas vi expugnavit. 2. Ex his Parum insulam, opibus elatam, quum oratione reconciliare non posset, copias e navibus eduxit, urbem operibus clausit omnique commeatu privavit; deinde, vineis ac testudinibus constitutis, propiùs muros accessit. 3. Quum jam in eo esset, ut oppido potiretur, procul in continenti lucus, qui ex insulâ conspiciebatur, nescio quo casu, nocturno tempore incensus est: cujus flamma ut ab oppidanis et oppugnatoribus est visa, utrisque venit in opinionem, signum a classiariis regiis datum. 4. Quo factum est, ut et Parii a deditione deterrerentur, et Miltiades, timens ne classis regia adventaret, incensis operibus, quæ statuerat, cum totidem navibus atque erat profectus, Athenas magnâ cum offensione civium suorum rediret. 5. Accusatus ergo prodicionis, quòd, quum Parum expugnare posset, a rege corruptus infectis rebus discessisset. Eo tempore æger erat vulneribus, quæ in oppugnando oppido acceperat. Itaque quoniam ipse pro se dicere non posset, verba pro eo

fecit frater ejus, Tisagoras. 6. Causā cognitā, capit-  
is absolutus, pecuniā multatus est; eaque lis  
quingenta talentis aestimata est, quantus in  
classem sumptus factus erat. Hanc pecuniam quōd  
solvere in præsentia non poterat, in vincula publica  
conjectus est, ibique diem obiit supremum.

VIII.—I. Hic etsi crimine Pario est accusatus,  
tamen alia fuit causa damnationis. Namque Athen-  
ienses, propter Pisistrati tyrannidem, quæ paucis  
annis ante fuerat, omnium suorum civium potentiam  
extimescebant. 2. Miltiades, multum in imperiis  
magistratibusque versatus, non videbatur posse esse  
privatus, præsertim quum consuetudine ad imperii  
cupiditatem trahi videretur. 3. Nam Chersonesi  
omnes illos, quos habitârat, annos perpetuam obtin-  
uerat dominationem, tyrannusque fuerat appell-  
atus, sed justus—non erat enim vi consequutus, sed  
suorum voluntate—eamque potestatem bonitate  
retinuerat. Omnes autem et habentur et dicuntur  
tyranni, qui potestate sunt perpetuā in eā civitate,  
quæ libertate usa est. 4. Sed in Miltiade erat  
quum summa humanitas, tum mira comitas; ut  
nemo tam humilis esset, cui non ad eum aditus  
pateret. Magna auctoritas apud omnes civitates,  
nobile nomen, laus rei militaris maxima. Hæc  
populus respiciens maluit eum innoxium plecti,  
quàm se diutius esse in timore.

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## CIMON.

I. Cimon, on his Father's Death, thrown into Prison, because the Fine imposed on his Father remained unpaid. Liberated through Elpinice.—II. His Character and Influence. Success in Thrace. Founds and colonises Amphipolis. Defeats the Cypriots and Phœnicians at Mycale by Sea and Land, on the same day. Reduces several Islands which had revolted from the Athenian Sway. Drives out the Inhabitants of Scyros, and divides it amongst the Athenians. Subdues the Thasians. Fortifies the Southern Side of the Acropolis.—III. His high Reputation and Glory. Banished. Recalled to the Defence of his Country. Makes Peace with the Lacedæmonians. Sent with an Army to Cyprus. Dies at Citium.—IV. His Eulogy.

I.—I. CIMON, Miltiadis filius, Atheniensis, duro admodum initio usus est adolescentiæ. Nam, quum pater ejus litem æstimatam populo solvere non potuisset, ob eamque causam in vinculis publicis decessisset, Cimon eâdem custodiâ tenebatur, neque legibus Atheniensium emitti poterat, nisi pecuniam, quâ pater multatus esset, solvisset. 2. Habebat autem in matrimonio sororem germanam suam, nomine Elpinicen, non magis amore, quàm more, ductus. Nam Atheniensibus licet eodem patre natas uxores ducere. 3. Hujus conjugii cupidus Callias quidam, non tam generosus quàm pecuniosus, qui magnas pecunias ex metallis fecerat, egit cum Cimone, ut eam sibi uxorem daret; id si impetrâset, se pro illo pecuniam soluturum. 4. Is quum talem conditionem aspernaretur, Elpinice negavit se passuram Miltiadis progeniem in vinculis publicis interire, quoniam

prohibere posset; seque Calliæ nupturam, si ea, quæ polliceretur, præstitisset.

II.—1. Tali modo custodiâ liberatus, Cimon celeriter ad principatum pervenit. Habebat enim satis eloquentiæ, summam liberalitatem, magnam prudentiam quum juris civilis, tum rei militaris, quòd cum patre a puero in exercitu fuerat versatus. Itaque hic et populum urbanum in suâ tenuit potestate, et apud exercitum plurimùm valuit auctoritate. 2. Primùm imperator apud flumen Strymona magnas copias Thracum fugavit: oppidum Amphipolim constituit, eòque decem millia Atheniensium in coloniam misit. Idem iterum apud Mycalen Cypriorum et Phœnicum ducentarum navium classem devictam cepit; 3. eodemque die pari fortunâ in terrâ usus est. Namque, hostium navibus captis, statim ex classe copias suas eduxit: barbarorum uno concursu maximam vim prostravit. 4. Quâ victoriâ magnâ prædâ potitus, quum domum revertetur, quòd jam nonnullæ insulæ propter acerbitatem imperii defecerant, bene animatas confirmavit, alienatas ad officium redire coegit. 5. Scyrum, quam eo tempore Dolopes incolebant, quòd contumaciùs se gesserant, vacuefecit: sessores veteres urbe insulâque eiecit, agros civibus divisit. Thasios, opulentiâ fretos, suo adventu fregit. His ex manubiis Athenarum arx, qua ad meridiem vergit, est ornata.

III.—1. Quibus rebus quum unus in civitate maximè floreret, incidit in eandem invidiam, quam

pater suus ceterique Atheniensium principes. Nam testarum suffragiis, quod illi *Ostracismum* vocant, decem annorum exsilio multatus est. 2. Cujus facti celerius Athenienses, quàm ipsum, poenituit. Nam quum ille forti animo invidiæ ingratorum civium cessisset, bellumque Lacedæmonii Atheniensibus indixissent, confestim notæ ejus virtutis desiderium consequutum est. 3. Itaque post annum quintum, quo expulsus erat, in patriam revocatus est. Ille, quòd hospitio Lacedæmoniorum utebatur, satius existimans contendere Lacedæmonem, suâ sponte est profectus, pacemque inter duas potentissimas civitates conciliavit. 4. Pòst neque ita multò in Cyprum cum ducentis navibus imperator missus, quum ejus majorem partem insulæ devicisset, in morbum implicitus in oppido Citio est mortuus.

IV.—1. Hunc Athenienses non solùm in bello, sed in pace, diu desideraverunt. Fuit enim tantâ liberalitate, quum compluribus locis prædia hortosque haberet, ut nunquam in eis custodem imposuerit fructûs servandi gratiâ, ne quis impediretur, quò minùs ejus rebus, quibus quisque vellet, frueretur. 2. Semper eum pedisequi cum nummis sunt sequuti, ut, si quis opis ejus indigeret, haberet, quod statim daret, ne differendo videretur negare. Sæpe quum aliquem, offensum fortunâ, videret minùs bene vestitum, suum amiculum dedit. 3. Quotidie sic cœna ei coquebatur, ut, quos invocatos vidisset in foro, omnes devocaret: quod facere

nullum diem prætermittebat. Nulli fides ejus, nulli opera, nulli res familiaris, defuit. Multos locupletavit. Complures pauperes mortuos, qui, unde efferrentur, non reliquissent, suo sumptu extulit. 4. Sic se gerendo, minimè est mirandum, si et vita ejus fuit secura, et mors acerba.

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### PAUSANIAS.

I. Pausanias Generalissimo of the Greeks at Platæa. His Pride and Ambition.—II. Proceeds with the joint Fleet of the Greeks to Cyprus and the Hellespont. Takes Byzantium. Dismisses without Ransom the Relatives of Xerxes. Secretly offers to reduce Greece beneath the Persian Yoke. Suspected at Sparta. Recalled and brought to Trial, and fined.—III. Returns to the Army. Adopts the Usages of Persian Monarchs. His Pride and Cruelty. Ordered to return Home. Thrown into Prison. Liberated. Suspected of attempting to instigate the Helots to Rebellion.—IV. Sends a Letter to Artabazus by Argilius, who delivers it to the Ephors. Argilius directed by them to take Refuge in a Temple. Pausanias endeavours to persuade him to leave it. The Conversation overheard by the Ephors, who were concealed close at hand. Pausanias receives a friendly Intimation of his Peril, and takes Refuge in the Temple of Minerva. His Death and Burial.

I.—I. PAUSANIAS, Lacedæmonius, magnus homo sed varius in omni genere vitæ fuit. Nam ut virtutibus eluxit, sic vitiis est obrutus. 2. Hujus illis-trissimum est prælium apud Platæas. Namque, illo duce, Mardonius, satrapes regius, natione Medus, regis gener, in primis omnium Persarum et manu fortis et consilii plenus, cum ducentis millibus

peditum, quos viritim legerat, et viginti millibus equitum, haud ita magnā manu Græciæ fugatus est; eoque ipse dux cecidit prælio. 3. Quā victoriā elatus, plurima miscere cœpit et majora concupiscere. Sed primū in eo est reprehensus, quōd ex prædā tripodem aureum Delphis posuisset, epigrammate scripto, in quo erat hæc sententia : SUO DUCTU BARBAROS APUD PLATÆAS ESSE DELETOS, EJUSQUE VICTORIÆ ERGO APOLLINI DONUM DEDISSE. Hos versus Lacedæmonii exsculpserunt, neque aliud scripserunt, quā nomina earum civitatum, quarum auxilio Persæ erant victi.

II.—I. Post id prælium, eundem Pausaniam cum classe communi Cyprum atque Hellespontum miserunt, ut ex his regionibus barbarorum præsidia depelleret. 2. Pari felicitate in eā re usus elatius se gerere cœpit, majoresque appetere res. Nam quum, Byzantio expugnato, cepisset complures Persarum nobiles, atque in his nonnullos regis propinquos, hos clam Xerxi remisit, simulans ex vinculis publicis effugisse; et cum his Gongylum Eretriensem, qui literas regi redderet, in quibus hæc fuisse scripta Thucydides memoriæ prodidit : 3. *Pausanias, dux Spartæ, quos Byzantii ceperat, postquam propinquos tuos cognovit, tibi muneri misit; seque tecum affinitate conjungi cupit. Quare, si tibi videtur, des ei filiam tuam nuptum.* 4. *Id si feceris, et Spartam et ceteram Græciam sub tuam potestatem, te adjuvante, se redacturum pollicetur. His de rebus si quid geri volueris, certum hominem*

*ad eum mittas face, cum quo colloquatur.* 5. Rex, tot hominum salute, tam sibi necessariorum, magnopere gavisus, confestim cum epistolā Artabazum ad Pausaniam mittit. In quā eum collaudat, ac petit, ne cui rei parcat ad ea perficienda, quæ pollicetur: si fecerit, nullius rei a se repulsam laturum. 6. Hujus, Pausanias, voluntate cognitā, alacrior ad rem gerendam factus, in suspicionem cecidit Lacedæmoniorum. In quo facto domum revocatus, accusatus capitis, absolvitur; multatur tamen pecuniā: quam ob causam ad classem remissus non est.

III.—1. At ille, pòst non multò, suā sponte ad exercitum rediit, et ibi non callidā, sed dementi, ratione cogitata patefecit. Non enim mores patrios solūm, sed etiam cultum vestitumque, mutavit. 2. Apparatu regio utebatur, veste Medicā: satellites Medi et Ægyptii sequebantur: epulabatur more Persarum luxuriosiūs, quā, qui aderant, perpeti possent: 3. aditum petentibus conveniendi non dabat: superbè respondebat, et crudeliter imperabat: Spartam redire nolebat: Colonas, qui locus in agro Troadis est, se contulerat: ibi consilia quum patriæ, tum sibi, inimica, capiebat. 4. Id postquam Lacedæmonii rescierunt, legatos ad eum cum scytalā miserunt: in quā more illorum erat scriptum, *nisi domum reverteretur, se capitis eum damnaturos.* 5. Hoc nuntio motus, sperans se etiam pecuniā et potentiā instans periculum posse depellere, domum rediit. Huc ut venit, ab ephoris in

vincula publica conjectus est. Licet enim legibus eorum cuivis ephoro hoc facere regi. Hinc tamen se expedivit. Neque eò magis carebat suspicione. Nam opinio manebat, eum cum rege habere societatem. 6. Est genus quoddam hominum, quod *Helotes* vocatur, quorum magna multitudo agros Lacedæmoniorum colit, servorumque munere fungitur. Hos quoque sollicitare spe libertatis existimabatur. 7. Sed quòd harum rerum nullum erat apertum crimen, quo argui posset, non putabant de tali tamque claro viro suspicionibus oportere judicari; et exspectandum, dum se ipsa res aperiret.

IV.—I. Interim Argilius quidam, adolescentulus, quem puerum Pausanias dilexerat, quum epistolam ab eo ad Artabazum accepisset, eique in suspensionem venisset aliquid in eā de se esse scriptum, quòd nemo eorum rediisset, qui super tali causā eòdem missi erant, vincula epistolæ laxavit, signoque detracto cognovit, si pertulisset, sibi esse pereundum. 2. Erant in eādem epistolā, quæ ad ea pertinebant, quæ inter regem Pausaniamque convenerant. Has ille literas ephoris tradidit. 3. Non est prætereunda gravitas Lacedæmoniorum hòc loco. Nam ne hujus quidem indicio impulsus sunt, ut Pausaniam comprehenderent; neque priùs vim adhibendam putaverunt, quàm se ipse indicasset. 4. Itaque huic indici, quid fieri vellent, præceperunt. Fanum Neptuni est Tænari, quod violari nefas putant Græci. Eò ille index confugit: in arā consedit. Hanc juxta locum fecerunt sub terrā, ex

quo posset audiri, si quis quid loqueretur cum Argilio: huc ex ephoris quidam descenderunt. 5. Pausanias, ut audivit Argilium confugisse in aram, perturbatus eò venit: quem quum supplicem dei videret in arā sedentem, quærit, causæ quid sit tam repentino consilio. Huic ille, quid ex literis comperisset, aperit. 6. Tanto magis Pausanias perturbatus orare cœpit, ne enuntiaret, nec se, meritum de illo optime, proderet. Quòd si eam veniam sibi dedisset, tantisque implicitum rebus sublevasset, magno ei esse præmio futurum.

V.—1. His rebus, ephori, cognitis, satius putaverunt in urbe eum comprehendi. Quòd quum essent profecti, et Pausanias, placato Argilio, ut putabat, Lacedæmonem reverteretur; in itinere, quum jam in eo esset, ut comprehenderetur, e vultu cujusdam ephori, qui eum admonere cupiebat, insidias sibi fieri intellexit. 2. Itaque paucis antè gradibus, quàm qui sequebantur, in ædem Minervæ, quæ Chalciæcus vocatur, confugit. Hinc ne exire posset, statim ephori valvas ejus ædis obstruxerunt, tectumque sunt demoliti, quò facilius sub divo intrerit. 3. Dicitur eo tempore matrem Pausaniæ vixisse, eamque, jam magno natu, postquam de scelere filii comperit, in primis, ad filium claudendum, lapidem ad introitum ædis attulisse. 4. Sic Pausanias magnam belli gloriam turpi morte maculavit. Hic, quum semianimis de templo elatus esset, confestim animam efflavit. 5. Cujus mortui corpus quum eodem nonnulli dicerent inferri oport-

ere, quo hi, qui ad supplicium essent dati, displicuit pluribus; et procul ab eo loco infoderunt, quo erat mortuus. Inde posterius dei Delphici responso erutus, atque eodem loco sepultus, ubi vitam posuerat.

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## ARISTIDES.

I. Aristides, surnamed "the Just." Banishment and Recall.—II. Present at the Battle of Salamis. Commands the Athenians at Plataea. Obtains Precedence for them at Sea. Attaches the Majority of the Greek States to the Athenian Interest.—III. Appointed to determine what Sums shall be annually contributed towards the common Defence. Dies in deep Poverty. His Daughters supported and portioned at the public Expense.

I.—I. ARISTIDES, Lysimachi filius, Atheniensis, æqualis fere fuit Themistocli. Itaque cum eo de principatu contendit; namque obtrectârunt inter se. 2. In his autem cognitum est, quanto antistaret eloquentia innocentiae. Quanquam enim adeo excellerebat Aristides abstinentiâ, ut unus post hominum memoriam, quod quidem nos audiverimus, cognomine Justus sit appellatus; tamen a Themistocle collabefactus testulâ illâ, exsilio decem annorum mulctatus est. 3. Qui quidem quum intelligeret reprimi concitatam multitudinem non posse, cedensque animadverteret quendam scribentem, ut patriâ pelleretur, quæsisse ab eo dicitur, quare id faceret aut quid Aristides commisisset, cur tantâ poenâ dignus duceretur. Cui ille respondit se ignorare

Aristidem; sed sibi non placere, quòd tam cupide elaborâsset, ut præter ceteros Justus appellaretur.

5. Hic decem annorum legitimam pœnam non per tulit: nam postquam Xerxes in Græciam descendit, sexto fere anno quàm erat expulsus, populi scito in patriam restitutus est.

II.—I. Interfuit autem pugnae navali apud Salamina, quæ facta est prius quam pœnâ liberaretur. Idem prætor fuit Atheniensium apud Plataeas in prælio, quo Mardonius fusus barbarorumque exercitus est interfectus. 2. Neque aliud est ullum hujus in re militari illustre factum, quàm hujus imperii memoria; justitiæ vero, et æquitatis, et innocentiae multa: imprimis quòd ejus æquitate factum est, quum in communi classe esset Græciæ simul cum Pausaniâ, quo duce Mardonius erat fugatus, ut summa imperii maritimi a Lacedæmoniis transferratur ad Athenienses. Namque ante id tempus et mari et terrâ duces erant Lacedæmonii. Tum autem et intemperantiâ Pausaniæ et justitiâ factum est Aristidis, ut omnes fere civitates Græciæ ad Atheniensium societatem se applicarent, et adversus barbaros hos duces deligerent sibi, quò faciliùs repellerent, si forte bellum renovare conarentur.

III.—I. Ad classes ædificandas exercitûsque comparandos quantum pecuniæ quæque civitas daret, Aristides delectus est qui constitueret. Ejus arbitrio quadringenta et sexaginta talenta quotannis Delum sunt collata: id enim commune ærarium esse voluerunt. Quæ omnis pécunia postero tem-

pore Athenas translata est. 2. Hic quā fuerit abstinentiā, nullum est certius indicium, quā quòd, quum tantis rebus praeuisset, in tantā paupertate decessit, ut, quī efferretur, vix reliquerit. 3. Quo factum est, ut filiæ ejus publice alerentur, et de comuni ærario dotibus datis collocarentur. Decessit autem fere post annum quartum, quā Themistocles Athenis erat expulsus.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

a. or act. . . active.	irr. or irreg. irregular.
abl. . . . . ablative.	m. . . . . masculine.
acc. . . . . accusative.	n. or neut. . . neuter.
acc. to . . . according to.	nom. . . . . nominative
adj. . . . . adjective.	num. . . . . numeral.
adv. . . . . adverb.	obso. . . . . obsolete.
c = cum. . . with.	ord. . . . . ordinal.
cf. = confer compare.	p. or part. . . participle.
comm. gen. common gender.	pa. . . . . participial adj.
comp. . . . . comparative degree.	pass. . . . . passive.
conj. . . . . conjunction.	perf. . . . . perfect.
contr. . . . . contracted.	pers. . . . . person, personal.
dat. . . . . dative.	pluperf. . . pluperfect.
def. defect. . defective.	plur. . . . . plural.
dem. demonstr. demonstrative.	pos. . . . . positive degree.
dep. . . . . deponent.	poss. . . . . possessive.
desid. . . . . desiderative.	prep. . . . . preposition.
dissyll. . . . dissyllable.	pres. . . . . present.
esp. . . . . especially.	prob. . . . . probably.
etym. . . . . etymology.	pron. . . . . pronoun.
f. . . . . feminine.	[§ ] . . . . paragraph in Pub-
folld. . . . . followed.	lic Schools Latin
fr. . . . . from.	Primer.
freq. . . . . frequentative.	rel. . . . . relative.
fut. . . . . future.	Sans. . . . . Sanscrit.
gen. . . . . genitive.	semi-dep. . . semi-deponent.
gov. . . . . governing.	sing. . . . . singular.
Gr. . . . . Greek.	subj. . . . . subjunctive.
imperf. . . . imperfect.	sup. . . . . superlative ; supine.
inch. . . . . inchoative.	trisyll. . . . trisyllable.
ind. or indic. indicative.	t. t. . . . . technical term.
indecl. . . . indeclinable.	uncontr. . . . uncontracted.
indef. . . . . indefinite.	v. a. . . . . verb active.
inf. or infin. infinitive.	v. dep. . . . . verb deponent.
intens. . . . . intensive.	v. n. . . . . verb neuter.
interj. . . . . interjection.	voc. . . . . vocative.
interrog. . . interrogative.	= . . . . . equal to.

N.B.—The figures before v. a., v. dep., and v. n., denote the conjugation of the verb.

Where the etymology is not given, the word is of very uncertain or unknown origin.

Such forms and meanings of words, as do not belong to the text are not inserted in the Vocabulary.

# VOCABULARY.

N.B.—See Addenda, p. 76.

a (ăb, abs), prep. gov. abl.:  
1. *From, away from.*—2. *By means of, by* [akin to Gr. ἀπ-6; Sans. *ap-a*].

ab, see a.

ab-horrĕo, horrĕi, no sup.,  
horrĕre, 2. v. n. [ab, "away from"; horrĕo, "to shudder"]  
("To shrink away from with shuddering or horror"; hence)  
Fold. by a or ab: *To be averse to.*

abreptus, a, um, P. perf.  
pass. of abripĭo.

ab-ripĭo, ripĭi, reptum,  
ripĕre, 3. v. a. [for ab-răpio; fr. ab, "away"; răpio, "to seize"]  
*To seize and carry away or off; to drag, or carry forcibly, away.*—  
Pass.: ab-ripĭor, reptus sum,  
ripĭ.

abs; see a.

absolūtus, a, um, P. perf.  
pass. of absolvo.

ab-solvo, solvi, sōlūtum,  
solvĕre, 3. v. a. [ab, "from"; solvo, "to loose"] ("To loose from" something; hence) Law  
t. t.: 1. *To acquit; to declare innocent, etc.*—2. With Gen. [§133]:  
*To acquit or declare innocent of.*—  
Pass.: ab-solvor, sōlūtus sum,  
solvi.

abstĭnent-ia, iæ, f. [abs-  
tĭnens, abstinent-is, part. pres.  
of abstineo, "to abstain"] *An abstaining, or keeping back, from*

something wrong; *moderation, self-restraint; strict integrity, etc.*

abs-trăho, traxi, tractum,  
trăhĕre, 3. v. a. [abs(=a), "off or away"; trăho, "to draw"] *To draw, or drag, off or away; to withdraw, etc.*: Pass.: abs-trăhor, tractus sum, trăhi.

ab-sum, fĭi, esse, v. n. [ab, "away from"; sum, "to be"] *To be away from; to be absent, or distant.*

ac; see atque.

ac-cĕdo, cessi, cessum, cĕdĕre,  
3. v. n. [for ad-cĕdo; fr. ad, "to"; cĕdo, "to go"] 1. *To go to or towards; to draw near, approach.*—2. *To be added.*—3. *To accede or assent.*

ac-cĭdo, cĭdi, no sup., cĭdĕre,  
3. v. a. [for ad-cĕdo; fr. ad, "upon"; cĕdo, "to fall"] ("To fall upon"; hence) *To fall out, happen, come to pass.*

ac-cĭpio, cĕpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre,  
3. v. a. [for ad-căpio; fr. ad, "to"; capio] ("To take to" one's self; hence) *To take or receive.*

accūsātus, a, um, P. perf.  
pass. of accūsō.

ac-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-caus-o; fr. ad, "to"; caus-a, "a judicial process"] ("To bring, or challenge, to a judicial process": hence) 1. With Gen.

[§ 133] or Abl. [§ 116]: *To accuse, impeach, etc., of a crime, etc.; to arraign, bring to trial on a charge of, etc.*—Pass.: **accūs-or**, ātus sum, āri.

**ācerb-itas**, itātis, f. [ācerb-us] ("The quality of the *acerbus*"; hence) *Hardness, harshness, severity, rigour.*

**ācerbus**, erba, erbum, adj. [āc-ūo] ("Pointed, sharp"; hence) 1. *Harsh, severe, cruel, etc.*—2. *Grievous; causing regret.*

Comp.: **ācerb-lor**; Sup.: **ācerb-issimus**.

**āc-ies**, iēi, f. [AC, root of ācūo, "to sharpen"] ("An edge, or sharp edge"; hence) Milit. t. t.: 1. *Order or line of battle, battle-array, whether of land or sea forces.*—2. *An army, etc., drawn up in order of battle, etc.*—3. *Of troops drawn up, etc.: Action, battle, engagement.*

**ād**, prep. gov. acc.: 1. *To, towards.*—2. *According to, in conformity with, agreeably to, after.*—3. *Up, or even, to; till, until.*—4. *Near to, by, at.*—5. *To, for, for the purpose of.*—6. *To; addressed to.*—7. *At, upon, an event, etc.*

**ād-ēo**, adv. [prob. for ad-eom; ād, "to or up to"; eom (=eum), old acc. of pron. is, "this, that"] ("To, or up to, this") 1. *So, so very, so much.*—2. *With ut: To such a degree, or extent, that.*

**ādhibendus**, a, um, Gerundive of ādhībēo.

**ād-hībēo**, hībēi, hībētum, hībēre, 2. v. a. [for ād-hābēo; fr. ād, "to"; habeo] *To employ, use, make use of, etc.*

**ād-huc**, adv. [ād, "up to"; huc (old form of hoo), "this"] *Of time: Up to this time, hitherto, as yet, until now.*

**ādī-tūs**, ūs, m. [ADI, root of ādēo, "to go to"] ("A going to"; hence) *Means, liberty, or permission, of approach; access: at*

Paus. 3, 3, with Gerund in dī [§ 141, 2].

**adjūtus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of adjūvo.

**adjūvans**, ntis, P. pres. of adjūvo.

**ad-jūvo**, jūvi, jūtum, jūvare, 1. v. n. and a. [ād (without force); jūvo, "to assist"] 1. *Neut.: To give assistance; to render help or aid.*—2. *Act.: To help, aid, assist, etc.*—Pass.: **adjūvor**, jūtus sum, jūvāri.

**ad-mōdum**, adv. [ād, "according to"; mōdum, acc. of mōdus, "measure"] ("According to measure"; hence) *With adj.: Very, exceedingly.*

**ādōlescent-ia**, iae, f. [ad-olescens, adolescent-is, "a young person"] ("The state of the *adolescens*"; hence) *Youth.*

**ādōlescent-ūlus**, ūli, m. dim. [id.] *A mere youth; quite a young person.*

**ad-sum**, fūi, esse, v. n. [ad, "at"; sum, "to be"] *To be at, near, or by a person or place; to be present.*

**adven-to**, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. n. intens. [advēn-lo, "to come to"] ("To come to" a person or thing; hence) *In pres. tenses: To draw near, come on wards, approach, advance.*

**adven-tus**, tūs, m. [id.] ("A coming to" a person or thing; hence) *Act regarded as complete: A being present, an arrival.*

1. **advers-ārius**, āria, ārium, adj. [advers-us] ("Pertaining to *adversus*"; hence) *Opposed, hostile, antagonistic.*—As Subst.: **adversārius**, ūi, m.: a. *An antagonist, opponent, adversary.*—b. *In war: An enemy, adversary, foe.*

2. **adversārius**, ūi; see 1. **adversarius**.

**adversum**, i; see 1. **adversus**.  
1. **adver-sus**, sa, sum, adj.

for advert-sus; fr. advert-o, "to turn to or towards") *Turned towards, opposite*.—As Subst.: *adversum*, i, n. *The opposite quarter: adversum tenet, holds the opposite quarter; i.e. blows right against.*

2. *adversus*, prep. gov. acc. [id.] In a hostile sense: *Against*. *sed-es*, is, f. ("The burning or blazing thing"; hence) 1. Sing.: With reference to an altar, etc.: *A dwelling of a god or of the gods; a sanctuary, temple*.—2. Plur.: *A dwelling of men; a house, abode, habitation* [prob. akin to αἶθω, "to burn" or "blaze"].

*sedificandus*, a, um, Gerundive of *sedifico*.

*sed-i-fic-o*, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [for *sed-i-fac-o*; fr. *sed-es*; (i) connecting vowel; FAC, root of *facio*, "to make"] ("To make an abode"; hence) *To build, construct*.

*segōr*, gra, grum, adj. III, *suffering*, etc.

*Ægyptiī*, orum; *Ægyptius*, a, um; see *Ægyptus*.

*Ægyptus*, i, f. *Egypt*; a country of North-eastern Africa.—Hence, *Ægyptius*, ia, ium, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Egypt; Egyptian*.—As Subst.: *Ægyptiī*, ōrum, m. plur. *The people of Egypt, the Egyptians* [Αἰγυπτίους].

*Æolia*, æ, f. *Æolia* (called also *Æolis*); a country of Asia Minor.

*Æolis*, idis, f. *Æolis*; see *Æolia*.

*æquālis*, is, m. [æquālis, "equal" in age] 1. *One of the same age, an equal in years*.—2. *One living at the same date; a contemporary*.

*æqu-ſ*, adj. [æqu-us, "equal"] *Equally, in an equal degree*.

*æqu-itas*, itātis, f. [æqu-us] ("The quality of the *æquus*";

hence) 1. *Justice, equity*.—2. *Courtesy, kindness, etc.*

*æqu-us*, a, um, adj. ("Pertaining to one" kind, nature, etc.; hence (of place), "level, smooth, even"; hence) 1. *Just, equitable, etc.*—2. *Favourable, advantageous*; non æquus, with Dat.: *Unfavourable to* [akin to Sans. *ekas*, "one"].

*ærārĭum*, īi, n. [neut. sing. of *ærārĭus* ("of, or belonging to, æs," "money"), used as subst.] *A bank or treasury; the exchequer*. *æstimātus*, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *æstimo*.

*æs-tĭmo*, tĭmāvi, tĭmātum, tĭmāre, i. v. a. [prob. for *ær-timo*, fr. *æs*, *ær-is*, "money"] ("To calculate the money value of a thing"; hence) *To value, rate*.—Particular phrase: *æstimare litem, to fix, or assess, the damages of a suit*.

*af-fĕro*, at-tŭli, al-lātum, af-ferre, 3. v. a. [for *ad-fĕro*; fr. *ad*, "to"; *fĕro*, "to bring"] 1. *To bring to or up to; to bring up*.—2. *To bring tidings, or intelligence, about; to report, announce, etc.*—sometimes followed by an Objective clause [§ 156, (3)]; see *Miltiades*, ch. 3, § 3.—Pass.: *af-fĕror*, al-lātus sum, af-ferri.

*affin-ĭtas*, itātis, f. [affin-is, "a kinsman by marriage"] ("The state, or condition, of an *affinis*"; hence) *Relationship by marriage*.

*āgr*, āgr-i, m.: 1. *A field, land, whether arable or pasture*.—Plur.: *The country, fields*.—2. *A territory, district*.—3. *Land, landed property* [akin to *āgr-ōs*, and Sans. *agr-as*, "a field"].

*āgo*, ēgi, actum, āgĕre, 3. v. a. ("To put in motion"; hence) 1. *To do, perform, effect, accomplish*.—2. (Without Object) *To treat, to negotiate; to enter into a negotiation*.

*ālācer*, cris, cre, adj. *Lively*,

*brisk, quick, eager, prompt, etc.*  
 133 Comp.: *alacr-ior*.

*ālācrīor*, us; see *alacer*.

*ālīēnātus*, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *alieno*.

*ālīēn-o*, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*ālīēn-us*] ("To make a person or thing *alienus*"; hence, to make over or transfer to another; hence) *To estrange, alienate*.—Pass.: *ālīēn-or*, ātus sum, āri.

*ālī-ēnus*, ēna, ēnum, adj. [*ālī-us*] 1. *Of, or belonging to, another*.—2. *Foreign to one's purpose or to the occasion; unsuitable, unseasonable, out of place*: sometimes with Dat. [§ 106 (1)].

*ālī-quis*, quīd (Gen. *ālīcūjus*; Dat. *ālīcui*; Fem. Sing. and Neut. Plur. not used), indef. pron. subst. [*ālī-us*; *quis*] *Some one, somebody, something*.

*ālī-us*, īa, iud (Gen. Sing. *ālīus*; Dat. *ālīi*), adj. *Another, other of many* [akin to *ἀλ-λος*].

*āl-o*, ūi, tum and itum, ēre, 3. v. a. *To nourish, support, sustain, maintain* [akin to *ἀλ-θω*, "to cause to grow"].

*alt-ītūdo*, itūdīnis, f. [*altus*, "high"] ("The quality of the *altus*"; hence) *Height*.

*āmīc-ūlum*, ūli, n. [*amic-lo*, "to throw about one"] ("That which serves for throwing about one"; hence) *A mantle or cloak*.

1. *ām-īcus*, īca, icum, adj. [*ām-o*, "to love"] *Loving; friendly, kind, favourable, etc.*—As Subst.: *A friend*. 133 Comp.: *āmīc-ior*; Sup.: *āmīc-issīmus*.

2. *āmīcus*, i; see 1. *amicus*.

*ām-or*, ōris, m. [*ām-o*, "to love"] *Love, affection*.

*Amphīpōlis*, īs, f. *Amphipolis* (now *Emboli*); a city of Macedonia, on the Strymon [*Ἀμφίπολις*].

*an*, conj. [prob. a primitive word] *Or*.

*ān-īma*, īmāe, f. ("That which blows or breathes"; hence, "air"; hence) *The vital principle; life; the spirit or soul of a man* [akin to Gr. *ἀν-εμος*, "wind," and Sans. root AN, "to breathe"].

*ānīm-adverto*, adverti, ad-versum, advertēre, 3. v. a. [*anim-us*, "mind"; *adverto* (ad, "towards"; *verto*, "to turn"), "to turn towards"] 1. *To direct the mind, thoughts, or attention towards or to a thing; to consider*.—2. *To perceive or observe; to become aware, or sensible, of*.

*ānīmā-tus*, tā, tum, adj. [*ānīm(a)-o*, "to endow with a particular disposition of mind"] *Disposed or minded*: *bēnē ānīmātus*, *well-disposed, well-affected*.

*ān-īmus*, īmī, m. [akin to *an-īma*] ("The rational soul or intellectual principle" in man; hence) 1. *The mind as the thinking faculty*.—2. *Courage, heart, spirit*.

*an-nūs*, nī, m. ("That which goes round; a circuit"; hence, of time) *A year* [for *am-nus*, akin to Sans. root AM, "to go"; *am-att*, "time"; also, to Gr. *ἐν-voς* = *ἐν-ιαυτός*].

*ann-ūus*, ūa, ūum, adj. [*ann-us*] ("Pertaining to a year"; hence) 1. *Lasting a year*.—2. *Recurring each year; yearly; annual*.

*ante*, prep. and adv.: 1. Prep. gov. acc.: *a. Before, in front of*.—b. *Prior, or antecedent, to*.—2. Adv.: *a. Before, in front*.—b. *Before, previously* [akin to Sans. *atī*, "beyond"; also to Gr. *ἀντί*].

*antiqu-ītas*, ītātis, f. [*antīqu-us*, "ancient"] ("The condition, or quality, of the *antīquus*"; hence) *Antiquity; i.e.*: 1. *Ancient time*.—2. *The events, or occurrences, of ancient time*.—

8. Of descent: *Remote, or ancient, origin.*

**anti-sto**, stīti, no sup., stāre; 1. v. a. [for ante-sto; fr. ante; sto, "to stand"] ("To stand before"; hence) *To excel, surpass, be superior.*

**ā-pēr-yo**, ūi, tum, Ire, 4. v. a. ("To uncover"; hence) *To disclose, reveal, make known, unfold, lay bare, etc.* [prob. ab, denoting "reversal or negation"; root PER, akin to Sans. root VAR, "to cover"].

**āper-tus**, ta, tum, adj. [āpēr-yo] ("Uncovered"; hence) *Plain, clear, open, manifest, not obscure.*

**Apollo**, inis, m. *Apollo*; a heathen deity, son of Jupiter and Latona. He had a celebrated temple and oracle at Delphi. See Delphi [Ἀπόλλων].

**appārā-tus**, tūs, m. [appār(a)-o, "to prepare"] ("A preparing"; hence) 1. *Supplies, stores, or matériel for war.*—2. *Magnificence, pomp, splendour, etc.*

1. **ap-pello**, pūli, pulsum, pellere, 3. v. a. [for ad-pello; fr. ad, "to or towards"; pello, "to drive"] ("To drive, or move, to or towards"; hence) *Nautical t. t.: With navem, etc., or alone: To bring, or navigate, a ship to some land, etc.*—Pass.: **appellor**, pulsus sum, pelli.

2. **ap-pello**, pellāvi, pellātum, pellāre, 1. v. a. [id.] (In reflexive force: "To bring one's self to" a person in order to address, etc.; hence) 1. *To address, speak to, accost.*—2. *With second Acc. [§ 98]: To name, call a person something.*—In Pass. *solid.* by Nom. [§ 87, D, a].—Pass.: **appellor**, pellātus sum, pellāri.

**ap-peto**, pētīvi or pētīi, pētītum, pētēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-peto; fr. ad, "to or towards"; peto, "to seek"] ("To seek or go

to or towards"; hence) *To strive, or seek, after.*

**ap-plico**, plīcāvi or plīcūi, plīcātum or plīcītum, plīcāre, 1. v. a. [for ad-plico; fr. ad, "upon"; plico, "to fold"] ("To fold upon" something; hence) *With Personal pron. in reflexive force: To attach, join, apply, devote one's self, etc.*

**appulsus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of 1. **appello**.

**āp-ud**, prep. gov. acc. [prob. obsol. āp-yo, or āp-o, "to lay hold of"] 1. *At, by, near.*—2. *With, among.*

**āqu-ilo**, nōnis, m. ("The swift, or swiftly flying, thing"; hence) *The North wind* [root AO, see acer; akin to Gr. ἄκρ-ύς, "swift"; Sans. *dsu*, "swiftly"].

**ār-a**, æ, f. (old form **ās-a**) ("A seat or raised place"; hence, "an elevation or structure" of wood, stone, etc.; hence, with reference to purposes of worship) *An altar* [prps. akin to Sans. root ās, "to sit"; *ds-ana*, "a seat"].

**arbītr-ium**, ūi, n. [arbīter, arbītr-i, "an umpire," etc.] ("The thing pertaining to an arbiter"; hence) 1. *A judgment, definitive sentence, decision, etc.*—2. *Power, will, free-will, pleasure, etc.*

**arbītr-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] ("To act the part of an arbiter"; hence) *To hold as true in one's mind; to suppose, deem, consider, regard, think, etc.*

**arbor**, ōris, f. *A tree.*

**Argīlus**, ūi, m. *Argilius*; a young man who informed the Ephori at Sparta of the treasonable correspondence which Pausanias held with Artabazus.

**arg-ūo**, ūi, ūtum, ūēre, 3. v. a. ("To make clear or bright"; hence, "to show, prove," etc.; hence, "to attempt to show that a person is guilty of a charge," etc.; hence) *With Abl. of charge:*

To accuse of; to charge with [akin to Sans. root RAJ, "to shine"].

**Aristides**, æ, m. *Aristides*; an Athenian renowned for his integrity [*Ἀριστίδης*, "Son of a noble"].

**ar-ma**, mōrum, n. plur. ("Things fitted, or adapted," to any purpose; hence) *Arms, weapons*, whether offensive or defensive [prob. akin to *ā-pa*, "to fit or adapt"].

**arma-tus**, ta, tum, adj. [arm(a)-o, "to arm"] *Armed*, furnished with arms.—As Subst.: **armāti**, ōrum, m. plur. *Armed men, soldiers*.

**ar-s**, tis, f.: 1. *Art, skill*.—2. *Device, stratagem* [either akin to *āp-ω*, "to join," and so "a joining"; or fr. *ār-o*, "to plough," and so "a ploughing," as the first and most important act of skill].

**Artabāzus**, i, m. *Artabazus*; a Persian sent by Xerxes with a letter to Pausanias.

**Artaphernes**, is, m. *Artaphernes*; one of the Persian satraps to whom Darius entrusted the command of the fleet collected for the invasion of Greece.

**arx**, arcis, f. [for arc-s; fr. arc-ēo, "to enclose"] ("The enclosing thing"; hence) 1. *A castle, citadel, fortress, stronghold*.—2. At Athens: *The Acropolis*.

**Asia**, æ, f.: 1. *Asia*; one of the three great divisions of the world known to the ancients, including Asia Minor.—2. *Asia (Minor)*.

**a-spernor**, spernātus sum, spernāri, i. v. dep. [for ab-spernor; fr. *āb*, "from or away from"; *spernor*, "to spurn," etc.] ("To spurn from" one's self; hence) *To disdain, reject, despise*, etc.

**Athēnæ**, ārum, f. plur. *Athens*; the chief city of Attica, a country of Northern Greece.—

Hence, **Athēn-yensis**, iensē, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Athens; Athenian*.—As Subst.: a. **Athēn-yensis**, is, m. *An Athenian; a citizen of Athens*.—b. **Athēn-yenses**, ium, m. plur. *The people of Athens; the Athenians* [*Ἀθηνᾶι*].

**Athēnyenses**, ium, **Athēn-yensis**, adj. and s.; see *Athenæ*.

**at-que** (ac), conj. [for ad-que; fr. ad, "in addition"; que, "and"] 1. *And also, and besides, and moreover*; also, simply, *and*.—2. After adjectives or adverbs of likeness, etc.: *As, with*.

**Attica**, æ, f. *Attica*; a country of Northern Greece, the capital of which was Athens. See Athens and Actæi [*Ἀττικῇ*].

**attūlisce**, perf. inf. of *affēro*. **auctōr-ytas**, itātis, f. [*auctor*, "one who produces something"] ("The quality, etc., of the *auctor*"; hence, "a producing" of a thing; hence) 1. *Counsel, advice*, etc.—2. *Weight of character, influence, authority*.

**audēo**, ausus sum, audēre, 2. v. n. semi-dep.: 1. *To dare, venture, have kindness or courage*.—2. Inf. Pass. Impers.: **audēri**, *That it was dared*: *Milt.* 4, § 5.

**aud-īo**, īvi or īi, itum, īre, 4. v. a. ("To give ear to"; hence) *To hear* [akin to *aūs* (= *oūs*) *aurōs*, "ear"]].

**aur-ūs**, ūa, ūum, adj. [*aur-um*, "gold"] *Of, or belonging to, gold; made of gold, golden, gold*.

**aur-is**, ris, f. [for aud-is; fr. aud-io] ("The hearing thing"; hence) *The ear*.

**ausus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *audēo*.

**aut**, conj. *Or*.—**Aut** . . . **aut**, *either . . . or . . .*

**autem**, conj.: 1. *But, on the contrary, on the other hand*.—2. *Now, but now*.—3. *Besides, further, moreover* [akin to *āvr-āp*].

**auxil-ium**, *li*, n. [prob. fr. obsol. adj. **auxil-is** (= *aug-sil-is*, fr. *aug-ēo*, "to increase"), "increasing"] ("The quality, or state, of the *auxil-is*"; hence) *Help, aid, assistance, succour.*

**barbārus**, *a*, um, adj. *Foreign, barbarian.* — As Subst.: **barbārus**, *i*, m. *A foreigner, barbarian* [βαρβαρος].

**b-ellum**, *elli*, n. [old form *dū-ellum*; fr. *dū-o*, "two"] ("A contest, etc., between two parties"; hence) *War, warfare.*

**bēn-e**, adv. [obsol. *ben-us* = *bōnus*, "good"] *Well, favourably.* **Comp.**: *mēlius*; *Sup.*: *optime.*

**bōn-itas**, *itātis*, *f*. [*bōn-us*, "good"] ("The quality of the *bonus*"; hence) 1. *The good quality of a person or thing; goodness, excellence.* — 2. *Integrity, goodness, virtue.*

**Bōrēas**, *se*, m. *Boreas; the North wind; Boreas ventus, the wind Boreas*, *Milt.* 2, 4 [*Bopēas*, "the thing from the mountains"].

**brev-is**, *e*, adj. *Short, brief.* **Comp.**: *brev-ior*; *Sup.*: *brev-issimus* [akin to *βραχύς*].

**Byzantini**, *orum*; see *Byzantium*.

**Byzantium**, *li*, n. *Byzantium; a city of Thrace on the Bosphorus, afterwards called "Constantinopolis" (i.e. "the city of Constantine," now "Constantinople," and by the Turks "Stamboul").* — Hence, **Byzantini**, *orum*, m. plur. *The people of Byzantium; the Byzantines* [Βυζάντιον].

**cādo**, *cēcidi*, *cāsum*, *cādere*, 3. v. n.: 1. *To fall, fall down.* — 2. *Of persons: To fall dead, die,*

*or perish in battle, etc.* — 3. *To fall or turn out; to happen, occur, come to pass.* — 4. *To fall into a particular condition; e.g. in suspicionem, i.e. to incur suspicion* [akin to Sans. root *QAD*, "to fall"].

**Callias**, *se*, m. *Callias; a rich Athenian, who married Elpinice, the sister of Cimon* [Καλλίας, "Beautiful one"].

**call-idus**, *ida*, *idum*, adj. [*call-ēo*, "to be skilful," etc.] *Skilful, dexterous.* **Comp.**: *callid-ior*; *Sup.*: *callid-issimus.*

**campus**, *i*, m. ("An even, flat, place") *A plain, etc.* [prob. akin to *κήπος*, "a garden"].

**cāpio**, *cēpi*, *captum*, *cāpere*, 3. v. a.: 1. *To take, or lay, hold of; to seize, whether actually or mentally.* — 2. *Of persons: To take captive, capture, make prisoner of, etc.* — 3. *Of places, etc.: To take by force of arms, capture, seize.* — 4. *Of a plan, design, etc.: To form, frame.* — *Pass.*: *cāpior*, *captus sum*, *cāpi*.

**captus**, *a*, um, *P. perf. pass.* of *cāpio*.

**cāp-ūt**, *Itis*, n.: 1. *The head, whether of men or animals.* — 2. *Life, whether physical or political: capitis damnāre, to condemn on a capital charge* [akin to Gr. κεφαλή; Sans. *kap-dla*, "the head or skull"].

**Car**, *Cāris*, m. *A man of Caria, a province of Asia Minor; a Carian.*

**cār-ēo**, *ūi*, *Itum*, *ēre*, 2. v. n. ("To shear, or be shorn of"; hence) *With Abl.* [§ 119, b]: 1. *To be without; to be devoid of, not to have or possess.* — 2. *To be free, or exempt, from* [akin to *kap*, a root of *καίρω*, "to shear"].

**castel-lum**, *li*, n. dim. [for *caster-lum*; fr. *castrum*, *cast(e)r-i*] *A small fort; a castle, citadel, fortress, stronghold.*

**castra**, *orum*; see *castrum*.

**cas-trum**, tri, n. ("The covering thing"; hence) 1. Sing.: *A fortified place, a fortress, stronghold*.—2. Plur.: *castra*, ōrum, *a camp or encampment*, as containing several soldiers' tents or huts [prob. for *skad-trum*; akin to Sans. root *SKAD*, "to cover"].

**cā-sus**, sūs, m. [for *cad-sus*; fr. *cād-o*, "to fall"] ("A falling, a fall"; hence) *Chance, accident*.

**causa**, s, f.: 1. *A cause, reason*.—2. *A feigned reason; a pretext, pretence*.—3. Law t. t.: *A cause or suit; a law-suit*.

**cēdens**, ntis, P. pres. of *cēdo*. **cēdo**, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. ("To go"; hence) 1. *To depart, go away, withdraw*.—2. *To yield, give place, submit* [akin to *χάσσομαι* (= *χād-ssomai*), "to retire"].

**cēl-er**, ēris, ēre, adj. [*cel-lo*, "to urge on"] ("Urged on"; hence) *Swift, quick, fleet, speedy*. **Comp.**: *cēl-er-lor*; Sup.: *cēl-er-rimus*.

**cēl-er-iter**, adv. [*celer*] *Swiftly, quickly, speedily, with celerity*. **Comp.**: *cēl-er-yus*; Sup.: *cēl-er-rime*.

**cēl-er-ius**, comp. adv.; see *cēl-er-iter*.

**centum**, num. adj. indecl. *A hundred* [akin to Gr. *ἐκατόν*, Sans. *catan*].

**cer-tus**, ta, tum, adj. [*cer-no*, "to determine"] 1. *Determined, decided, fixed, resolved*.—2. *Trusty, faithful, etc.*—3. *Certain, sure, positive*. **Comp.**: *cer-tor*; Sup.: *cer-tissimus*.

**c-ēt-erus** (-*et-erus*), ētera, ēterum (Nom. Sing. Masc. not in use), adj.: 1. Sing.: *The other; the remaining; the rest, or remainder, of a thing*.—2. Plur.: *The rest of, the other*.—As Subst.: *cēt-eri*, ōrum, m. plur.: a. Of a certain number: *The remaining*

*persons; the rest, the others*.—b. *The rest of mankind, others* [perhaps fr. particle *ce*; and *ērepos*, akin to Sans. *itara*, "other"].

**Chalcīoecūs**, i, f. *Chalcīacus*; with the Greeks an epithet of Minerva; with the Romans "a temple" of that goddess [*Χαλκίοικος*, "Bronze-house"].

**Chersōnēstis**, i, f. *The Chersonese*; i.e. the Thracian peninsula, west of the Hellespont: Miltiades, ch. 1, §1: *Chersonesum, to the Chersonese* [§ 101]; also at ch. 2, § 4, *Chersonesi, at the Chersonese* [§ 121, B. a] [*Χερσονήσος*, "a peninsula"].

**Cīmōn**, ōnis, m. *Cimon*; the name of two Athenians mentioned by Nepos: 1. The father of Miltiades.—2. The son of Miltiades.

**circ-iter**, adv. [akin to *circ-us*, "a circle"] Of time or number: *About, near, not far from*.

**Citium**, ii, n. *Citium*; a seaport town of Cyprus.

**civ-ilis**, le, adj. [*civ-is*] *Of, or pertaining to, a citizen or citizens; civil*.

**ci-vis**, vis, comm. gen. ("A dweller"; hence) *A citizen, whether male or female; a free-man, freewoman* [akin to Sans. root *KSHI*, "to dwell"].

**civ-itas**, itātis, f. [*civ-is*] ("The condition of a *civis*"; hence) 1. *Citizenship; freedom of a city*.—2. *A city, state, common-wealth*.

**clam**, adv. *Secretly, privately* [akin to *καλ-ύπτω*, "to cover"; *cel-o*, "to hide"].

**clā-rus**, ra, rum, adj. [akin to *clū-ēo*, "to hear one's self spoken of" in some way] *Celebrated, renowned, illustrious, famous*. **Comp.**: *clār-lor*; Sup.: *clār-issimus*.

**classiār-ii**, ōrum; see *classiarius*.

**class-iārīus, iāria, iārīum,** adj. [class-is] *Of, or belonging to, a fleet.*—As Subst.: **classiārīi,** ōrum, m. plur. *Soldiers in a fleet or on board ship; naval troops.*

**classis, is, f.** ("That which is called"; hence) With reference to persons summoned for service at sea: ("A force"; hence) *A fleet,* comprising both ships and men serving in them [κλαῖσις=κλησις, "a calling"].

**claudendus, a, um,** Gerundive of claudo.

**clau-do, si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a.:** 1. *To shut, to shut up.*—2. *To surround, shut in.*—3. *To encompass, invest, enclose.*—Pass.: **claudor, sus sum, di** [root CLU, akin to κλει-ω, "to shut"].

**co, com, con,** in compound words=cum.

**cæna, næ, f.** The principal meal (of the Romans); dinner—afterwards, *supper* [either akin to θοῖνη, "a meal," or for co-ed-na (fr. co, "together"; ēd-o, "to eat"), "the thing eaten with another"].

**cœp-i** (pres. cœpio, ante-classical), isse, v. def. n. and a. [contr. fr. co-āpio, fr. co, in "augmentative" force; āpio, "to lay hold of"] ("To lay hold of"; hence) 1. *To begin.*—2. With Inf.: *To begin to do, etc.*

**cōgītāt-um, i, n.** [cōgītāt-us, "thought"] ("That which is thought"; hence) Mostly plur.: *A thought, idea, reflection.*

**cognītus, a, um, P. perf. pass.** of cognosco.

**co-gnō-men, mīnis, n.** [co, "together with" another; gnō-men=nō-men, "a name"] ("A name which one has in common with another"; hence) 1. *A family or surname.*—2. *A name or appellation.*

**cō-gnosco, gnōvi, gnītum, gnoscere, 3. v. a.** [co, in "augmentative" force; gnosco =

nosco, "to know"] ("To become acquainted with on all sides"; hence) 1. *To examine, investigate, see, perceive.*—2. In perf. tenses: *To have knowledge of; to know.*—3. *To learn, ascertain.*—4. *To examine or investigate judicially.*—Pass.: **co-gnoscor, gnītus sum, gnosci.**

**cōgo, cōgi, cōactum, cōgere, 3. v. a.** [contracted fr. co-āgo; fr. co, "together"; āgo, "to drive," etc.] ("To drive together"; hence) *To force, compel, constrain.*

**collābēfactus, a, um, P. perf. of collābēfio.**

**col-lābēfio, lābēfactus sum, lābēfieri, 3. v. pass.** [for con-labefio; fr. con, in "augmentative" force; lābēfio, pass. of lābēfācio, "to make to reel"] ("To be made to reel; to be made to totter"; hence) *To be brought to ruin; to be overthrown, etc.*

**collātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of confēro.**

**col-laudo, laudāvi, laudātum, laudāre, 1. v. a.** [for con-laudo; fr. con, in "augmentative" force; laudo, "to praise"] *To extol, or commend, very much; to praise highly.*

**col-lēg-a, æ, m.** [for con-lēg-a; fr. con, "together with"; lēg-o, "to choose"] ("One chosen together with, or at the same time as, another"; hence) *A partner in office; a colleague.*

**collōcātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of collōco.**

**col-lōco, lōcāvi, lōcātum, lōcāre, 1. v. a.** [for con-lōco; fr. con, in "intensive" force; lōco, "to place"] 1. *To put, place, or station anywhere.*—2. *To give a woman in marriage.*—Pass.: **col-lōcor, lōcātus sum, lōcāri.**

**col-lōquor, lōcūtus sum, lōqui, 3. v. dep.** [for con-lōquor; fr. con, "together"; lōquor, "to

talk"] *To talk together or with a person; to converse, hold a conference, confer, etc.*

**cōlo**, cōlūi, cultum, cōlāre, 3. v. a. ("To dwell in, inhabit"; hence) Of the soil: *To work, till, cultivate* [akin to Sans. root KSHI, "to dwell"].

**Cōlōnæ**, ārum, f. plur. *Colōnæ* (now, probably, Chemali); a town of Troas, in Asia Minor: in *Colōnas*, *qui locus* (Paus. ch. 3, § 3), observe that *qui* is, by attraction, in the gender of the explanatory subst. *locus* (§ 159) [Κολωναί, "Hills"].

**cōlōn-ia**, iæ, f. [cōlōn-us] ("A thing belonging to a colony"; hence) 1. *A colony, settlement.*—2. *Colonists, settlers.*

**cōl-ōnus**, ōni, m. [col-o, "to inhabit"] *An inhabitant, esp. of a new settlement; a settler, colonist.*

**cōm-itas**, itātis, f. [cōm-is, "courteous"] ("The quality of the comis"; hence) *Courteousness, courtesy, affability, etc.*

**commēā-tus**, tūs, m. [come(a)-o, "to go to and fro"] ("A going to and fro"; hence) *Provisions, supplies.*

**com-mitto**, mīsi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. [com, "together"; mitto, "to cause to go"] ("To cause to go together"; hence) 1. Of battle: *To engage in, commence.*—2. Of a fault, crime, etc.: *To perpetrate, commit.*

**com-mūnio**, mūnivi or mūnīi, mūnitum, mūnīre, 4. v. a. [com, in "augmentative" force; mūnio, "to fortify"] *To fortify greatly or strongly.*

**com-mūnis**, mūne, adj. [com, "together"; mūnis, "serving"] ("Serving together"; hence) *Common, general.* 1.3 Comp.: *commūn-ior*; Sup.: *commūn-issimus.*

**comparandus**, a, um, Gerundive of *compāro*.

**com-pāro**, pāraui, pāratum, pārare, 1. v. a. [com, "together"; pāro, "to bring"] ("To bring together"; hence) 1. *To make ready, prepare.*—2. Of war: *To make preparations for.*—3. Of soldiers, etc.: *To get together, get ready, equip, etc.*

**com-pērio**, pēri, pertum, pērire, 4. v. a. ("To go, or pass, through thoroughly"; hence) *To find out accurately; to discover, ascertain, learn, get information about* [com, in "augmentative" force; root PER, akin to pēr-ior, περ-άω, "to pass through"].

**com-plēo**, plēvi, plētum, plēre, 2. v. a. [com, in "augmentative" force; plēo, "to fill"] ("To fill quite"; hence) Of time: *To finish, complete.*

**com-plūres**, plūra (and, sometimes, plūria), adj. [com, in "augmentative" force; plūres, "very many."] *Very many, several.*

**com-prēhendo**, prēhendī, prēhensum, prēhendēre, 3. v. a. [com, in "augmentative" force; prēhendo, "to lay hold of"] ("To lay hold of"; hence) *To seize, arrest, apprehend.*—Pass.: *com-prēhendor*, prēhensus sum, prēhendī.

**concīlī-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [concīlī-um, "union"] ("To bring into a concilium"; hence, "to unite"; hence) *To bring about, effect, promote.*

**concitātus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *concito*.

**conci-to**, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [conci-o or concī-ō, in meaning of "to move violently"] ("To set in violent motion"; hence) Of persons: *To stir up, rouse, excite, strongly influence, etc.*—Pass.: *conci-tor*, tātus sum, tāri.

**con-cūpi-sco**, cūpiui or cūpiī, cupitum, cupiscere, 3. v. a.

**inch.** [con, in "augmentative" force; cup-io, "to desire"] *To be very desirous of; to strive after, aspire to, covet.*

**concur-sus, sūs, m.** [for concurr-sus; fr. concurr-o, "to run together"] ("A running together"; hence) *An onset, attack, charge, conflict; the mêlée of battle.*

**cond-ītio, ītōnis, f.** [cond-o] ("A putting, or setting, together"; hence) *A stipulation, agreement or condition; terms, etc.*

**con-fēro; contūli, collātum, conferre, v. a.** [con; fēro, "to bear"] 1. [con, "together"] a. *To bear, bring, convey, or carry together.*—b. Of money: *To contribute.*—2. [con, in "augmentative" force] a. *To bear, convey, carry, etc.*—b. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To betake one's self, etc.*

**confes-tim, adv.** [for confer-tim; fr. confer-o] ("By bearing" in haste; hence) *Forthwith, at once, immediately.*

**con-ficio, fēci, fectum, ficere, 3. v. a.** [for conf-facio; fr. con, in "augmentative" force; facio, "to make"] ("To make thoroughly"; hence) *To execute, effect, complete, accomplish.*

**con-fido, fisis sum, fidere, 3. v. a. semi-dep.** [con, in "intensive" force; fido, "to trust"] With Objective clause: *To believe, or trust, assuredly; to be confident, etc.*

**con-firm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.** [con, in "augmentative" force; firm-us, "strong"] ("To make very strong"; hence) 1. *To strengthen, establish, etc.: decreta confirmare, to ratify the decrees.*—2. *To encourage, embolden.*—3. *To affirm, assert.*—Pass.: **con-firm-or, ātus sum, āri.**

**con-fligo, fixi, flictum, figere, 3. v. n.** [con, "together"; fligo, "to dash"] ("To dash together"; hence) *To come into conflict; to contend, fight, engage.*

**con-fugio, fūgi, fūgtum, fugere, 3. v. n.** [con, "with"; fugio, "to flee"] ("To flee" to a person in order to be "with" him; hence) *To flee for refuge.*

**conjectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of conjicio.**

**con-jicio, jēci, jectum, jicere, 3. v. a.** [for con-jacio; fr. con, in "augmentative" force; jacio, "to cast"] *To cast, throw.*—Pass.: **con-jicior, jectus sum, jici.**

**conjūg-ium, īi, n.** [conjūgo, "to join together"] ("A joining together"; hence) *Marriage.*

**con-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungere, 3. v. a.** [con, "together"; jungo, "to join"] ("To join together"; hence) *To join, unite, or connect in marriage, friendship, etc.*—Pass.: **con-jungor, junctus sum, jungi.**

**cōnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.** *To endeavour, attempt, try, undertake.*

**con-sci-us, a, um, adj.** [con, "with"; sci-o, "to know"] ("Knowing with" another; hence) *Privy to, accessory to, aware of.*—As Subst. m.: *An accomplice, joint conspirator.*

**con-sēquor, sēquūtus sum, sēqui, 3. v. dep.** [con, in "augmentative" force; sēquor, "to follow"] 1. *To follow, to come after a person.*—2. *To follow as a result or consequence; to ensue, arise.*—3. *To obtain, get, acquire, derive.*

**consēquūtus, a, um, P. perf. of consēquor.**

**con-sido, sēdi, sessum, sidere, 3. v. n.** [con, in "augmentative" force; sido, "to sit"] *To sit*

*down; to take one's seat, seat one's self.*

**consil-ium**, *il*, n. [prob. for **consul-ium**; fr. **consil-o**, "to consult"] 1. *Deliberation, consultation.*—2. *A plan, design, purpose.*—3. *Advice, counsel.*—4. *Discretion, prudence.*

**con-spicio**, *spexi*, *spectum*, *spicere*, 3. v. a. [for **con-spēcio**; fr. **con**, in "augmentative" force; *spēcio*, "to see"] 1. *To behold, see, observe, direct the sight to.*—Pass.: **con-spicior**, *spectus sum*, *spici*.

**con-stitūo**, *stītūi*, *stītūtum*, *stītūere*, 3. v. a. [for **con-stātūo**; fr. **con**, in "augmentative" force; *stātūo*, "to put or set"] 1. *To put, place, set, station.*—2. *To establish or found.*—3. *To erect, build, construct, raise, etc.*—4. *To arrange, regulate, set in order, etc.*—5. *To fix, appoint.*—Pass.: **con-stitūor**, *stītūtus sum*, *stītūi*.

**constitutus**, *a*, *um*, P. perf. pass. of **constitūo**.

**consue-tudo**, *tūdīnis*, f. [for **consuet-tūdo**, for **consuet-us**, "accustomed"] ("The state, or quality, of the *consuetus*"; hence) *Custom, habit, use, usage.*

**consil-o**, *ūi*, *tum*, *ere*, 3. v. n. and a.: Neut.: *To take counsel, or measures, for; to look, or have regard, to; to consult for.*—Act.: With double Acc.: *To consult a person about something.*

**con-tendo**, *tendi*, *tentum*, *tendēre*, 3. v. n. [con, in "augmentative" force; *tendo*] ("To stretch with all one's might") 1. *To direct, or bend, one's course towards; to proceed, or go, to.*—2. *To strive, dispute, contend, etc.*

**conten-tio**, *tīōnis*, f. [for **contend-tio**; fr. **contend-o**, "to contend"] *A contention, contest, dispute.*

1. **contine-ns**, *ntis*, *pa*. [**contine-o**, "to hold together"]

("Holding together"; hence) Of place, etc.: *Connected, uninterrupted, etc.*: *continens terra, the mainland, continent.*—As Subst.: *continens*, *ntis* (Abl. *continenti*), f. *The main-land, continent.*

2. **continens**, *ntis*: see 1. *continens*.

**contulēram**, *pluperf. indic. of confēro*.

**contūmāc-iter**, *adv.* [**contūmax**, **contūmāc-is**, "haughty"] *Haughtily, insolently.*—Comp.: **contūmāc-ius**; Sup.: **contūmāc-issīma**.

**contūmāc-ius**; see **contūmāc-iter**.

**con-vēnio**, *vēni*, *ventum*, *vēnīre*, 4. v. n. [con, "together"; *vēnio*, "to come"] 1. *To come, or meet, together.*—2. *To meet, or have an interview with, a person.*—3. *To be agreed upon.*

**cō-p-ia**, *læ*, f. [contr. fr. **co-op-ia**; fr. **co**, in "augmentative" force; *ops*, *ōp-is*, "means," etc.] ("The thing pertaining to *ops*"; hence) 1. *Copiousness, plenty.*—2. Plur.: *Forces, troops.*

**cōquo**, *coxi*, *coctum*, *cōquēre*, 3. v. a. *To cook or dress food.*—Pass.: **cōquor**, *coctus sum*, *cōqui* [akin to Gr. *πέκ-τω*; Sans. root *PACH*].

**corp-us**, *ōris*, n. ("That which is created or made"; hence) *A body* [akin to Sans. root *KLIP*, "to create"].

**cor-rumpo**, *rūpi*, *ruptum*, *rumpere*, 3. v. a. [for **con-rumpo**; fr. **con**, in "augmentative" force; *rumpo*, "to break"] ("To completely break"; hence) 1. *Morally: To corrupt, debauch, spoil, render depraved, etc.*—2. *To gain over by bribes, etc.; to buy over, bribe.*—Pass.: **cor-rumpor**, *ruptus sum*, *rumpi*.

**corruptus**, *a*, *um*, P. perf. pass. of **corrumpe**.

**crē-do**, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: *To put faith; to trust, believe, credit, etc.*

—2. Act.: *To commit, consign, or entrust to.*—Pass.: **crē-dor**, dītus sum, di [akin to Sans. prefix *grat*, “faith”; do (akin to Sans. root *dhā*), “to put”].

**crē-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (“To create”; hence) *To make a person something, e.g. king, consul, etc.; to create, appoint, etc.*—Pass.: **crē-or**, ātus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root *kri*, “to make”].

**crī-men**, mīnis, n. [prob. akin to *cerno*, “to separate”] (“The separating, or sifting, thing”; hence, “a judicial investigation”; hence) 1. *A charge, accusation, impeachment.*—2. *A crime, fault, offence.*

**crūdēl-iter**, adv. [crūdēl-is, “cruel”] *Cruelly, with cruelty.* **crūdēl-iter**, comp.: **crūdēl-ius**; Sup.: **crūdēl-issīme**.

**cul-tus**, tūs, m. [for *col-tus*; fr. *cōl-o*, “to cultivate”] (“A cultivating”; hence) *Mode, or manner, of living.*

**cum**, prep. gov. abl.: 1. *With; together or along with.*—2. In composition (see *co*): a. *With, together.*—b. In “augmentative” or “intensive” force, to denote completeness, a high degree, etc.—N.B. With Personal pronouns *cum* always follows its case; and usually so with Relative pronouns [akin to Sans. *saṃ*; also to *सुव*, *सुव*].

**cūpid-e**, adv. [cupīd-us] *Eagerly, zealously, passionately.* **cupīd-e**, comp.: **cūpid-ius**; Sup.: **cūpid-issīme**.

**cūpid-itas**, Itātis, f. [id.] (“The quality of the *cūpidus*”; hence) *A longing, desire, eagerness.*

**cūp-Idus**, Ida, Idum, adj. [cūp-Ido] *Desirous, desiring, eager; Nepos.*

sometimes with a follg. gen. **cupīd-ior**; Sup.: **cūpid-issīmus**.

**cūp-Ido**, Ivi or Ii, Itum, ēre, 3. v. a. *To long for; to be desirous of or eager for; to wish* [akin to Sans. root *kup*, “to become excited”].

**cu-r** (anciently *quo-r*), adv. [contracted, acc. to some, fr. *quare* (=quā re); acc. to others, fr. *cui rei*] Interrogative: *Why? i.e. for what cause? etc.; wherefore?*

**cur-sor**, sōris, m. [for *curr-sor*, fr. *curro*, “to run”] 1. *A runner.*—2. *A courier.*

**cur-sus**, sūs, m. [for *curr-sus*, fr. *curr-o*, “to run”] (“A running”) At sea: *A voyage, passage, course.*

**custōd-ia**, Ias, f. [custōd-Ido, “to guard”] 1. *A guarding or a keeping guard; charge, care, etc.*—2. *Custody, confinement.*—3. *A prison, place of confinement or custody.*

**cus-tos**, tōdis, comm. gen. *A guard, guardian, or keeper* [akin to *κυθ*, root of *κευθ-ω*, “to cover, to hide”].

**Cyclādes**, um, f. plur. *The Cyclades*; islands lying around Delos, in the Aegean Sea [*Κυκλάδες*, “Encircling things”].

**Cyprīi**, ōrum; see *Cyprus*.

**Cyprus**, i, f. *Cyprus*; a large island in the Eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea.—Hence, **Cypr-īi**, ōrum, m. plur. *The people of Cyprus; the Cyprians or Cypriots* [*Κύπριος*].

**damnā-tio**, tīōnis, f. [damn-(a)-o] *Condemnation.*

**damnātūrus**, a, um, P. fut. of *damno*.

**damn-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [damn-um, in the meaning of “a penalty”] (“To bring a

penalty upon"; hence) *To condemn; to sentence, pass sentence on*;—sometimes with Gen. or Abl. of charge.

**Dārius**, *li*, m. *Darius*, son of Hystaspes; a Persian king [Δάρειος].

**Dātis**, *is*, m. *Datis*; a Persian general, defeated by Miltiades at the battle of Marathon.

**dātūrus**, *a*, *um*, P. fut. of *do*.

**de**, prep. gov. abl.: 1. Of place: *From; down or away from; out of*.—2. With respect to, concerning, of.

**dē-cēdo**, *cessi*, *cessum*, *cēdere*, 3. v. a. [*de*, "away from"; *cēdo*, "to go"] 1. *To go away, or depart, from a place; to withdraw from*.—2. *To depart from life; to die, de cease*.

**dēc-em**, num. adj. indecl. *Ten* [akin to Gr. δέκα, Sans. *daś-an*].

**decem-plex**, *plīcis*, adj. [for *decem-plīc-s*; fr. *decem*; *plīc-o*, "to fold"] *Tenfold*.

**dē-cerno**, *crēvi*, *crētum*, *cernere*, 3. v. a. and n. [*dē*, in "strengthening" force; *cerno*, "to decide"] 1. Act.: *a. To determine, decree, decide*.—b. With Inf.: *To determine, or resolve, to do, etc.*—c. *To award, confer, or assign, by decree; to decree, vote*.—2. Neut.: *To contend or engage in contest; to fight*.

**dēd-ītō**, *itōnis*, f. [*dēd-o*] *A surrendering, surrender*.

**dēdītūrus**, *a*, *um*, P. fut. of *dēdo*: at Miltiades, ch. 2, § 4, fill up, eos sese dedituros esse [§ 158].

**dē-do**, *dīdi*, *dītum*, *dēre*, 3. v. a. [*dē*, "away" from; *do*, "to put"] ("To put away from" one's self; hence) 1. *To surrender; to give, yield, or deliver up*.—2. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To surrender one's self*.

**dē-dūco**, *duxī*, *ductum*, *dūcere*, 3. v. a. [*dē*, "down"; *dūco*, "to lead"] *To lead, conduct, or bring down to a place*.

**dē-fendo**, *fendī*, *fensum*, *fendēre*, 3. v. a. [*dē*, "away from"; *fendo* (found only in compound words), "to strike"] ("To strike, or beat, away" from "one"; hence) *To ward off danger from; to guard, protect, defend, in any way* [akin to Sans. root *HAN*, "to strike"].

**dē-ficiō**, *fēcī*, *fectum*, *ficere*, 3. v. n. [for *dē-fāciō*; fr. *dē*, "away from"; *fāciō*, "to make"] ("To make one's self to be away from" a thing; hence) *To withdraw from, or cast off, allegiance; to revolt, rebel*.

**dē-inde**, adv. [*de*, "from"; *inde*, "hence"] *Afterwards, after that*.

**dēlect-1**, *ōrum*, m. plur. [*dēlect-us*, "chosen"] *Chosen persons*.

**dē-lēo**, *lēvi*, *lētum*, *lēre*, 2. v. a. [*de*, in "strengthening" force; *lēo* (found only in composition), "to blot out"] ("To blot out"; hence) Of an inscription: *To erase, efface*.—Pass.: *dē-lēor*, *lētus* sum, *lēri*.

**dēlētus**, *a*, *um*, P. perf. pass. of *dēlēo*.

**dē-libēro**, *libērāvī*, *libērātum*, *libērāre*, 1. v. a. [for *dē-libro*; fr. *dē*, in "strengthening" force; *libro*, "to poise or weigh"] 1. *To weigh well in one's mind; to ponder, consider, deliberate*.—2. *To take advice of, or consult (an oracle), to ask advice (of the gods); see mitto*.

**dē-līgo**, *lēgi*, *lectum*, *lēgere*, 3. v. a. [for *dē-lēgo*; fr. *dē*, "out"; "out from"; *lēgo*, "to choose"] *To choose out, select*.—Pass.: *dē-līgor*, *lectus* sum, *lēgi*.

**Delphī**, *ōrum*, m. plur. *Delphi*

(now Kastri); a city of Phocis in Northern Greece, famed for the temple and oracle of Apollo:—Miltiades, ch. 1, § 2, Delphos, to *Delphi* [§ 101].—Hence, *Delphicus*, Ica, Icum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Delphi; Delphic*: deus *Delphicus, the Delphic god, i.e. Apollo* [Δελφοί].

*Delphicus*, a, um; see *Delphi*.  
*Dēlus*, i, f. *Delus* (now Dili), the central island of the Cyclades; see *Cyclades*. The myth is that Jupiter caused it to rise out of the sea and become suddenly visible (whence its name), in order that it might receive Latoa when about to become the mother of Apollo and Diana [Δῆλος, “manifest, visible”].

*dē-men-s*, tis, adj. [for *dē-ment-s*; fr. *dē*, “out of”; *mens*, *ment-is*, “mind”] *Out of one's mind, or senses; mad, senseless*.  
Comp.: *dēmētlor*; Sup.: *dement-issimus*.

*Dēmētrius*, ii, m. *Demetrius*, surnamed *Phalereus*, because born at *Phalērum*; see *Phalerum*. Though the son of a manumitted slave, he soon raised himself to distinction by his talents, and became very popular with his countrymen. In the year B.C. 312 he was appointed governor of Athens, by Cassander, and in his office he so ingratiated himself with the citizens that they erected in his honour the statues mentioned at *Miltiades*, ch. 6, § 4 [Δημήτριος, “One belonging to *Dēmētēr*, or *Ceres*”].

*dēmigrā-tio*, tiōnis, f. [*dēmigr(a)-o*] *An emigrating, emigration*.

*dē-mīgro*, mīgrāvi, mīgrātum, mīgrāre, 1. v. n. [*dē*, “away”; *mīgro*, “to depart”] *To depart, remove, or migrate from a place; to emigrate*.

*dē-mōllor*, mōllitus sum,

mōlliri, 4. v. dep. [*dē*, “down”; mōllor, “to build”] *To pull, or throw, down; to overthrow, destroy, demolish*.

*dē-pello*, pūli, pulsum, pellere, 3. v. a. [*dē*, “away”; *pello*, “to drive”] 1. *To drive away or out; to expel, thrust out*.—2. Of things, etc.: *To avert, drive away, put aside*.—3. Of persons: *To divert, deter, or dissuade from something*.—Pass.: *dē-pellor*, pulsus sum, pelli.

*dē-pingo*, pinxi, pictum, pingere, 3. v. a. [*dē*, in “augmentative” force; *pingo*, “to paint”] *To paint, portray by painting*.—Pass.: *dē-pingor*, pictus sum, pingi.

*dē-scendo*, scendi, scensum, scendēre, 3. v. n. [for *de-scando*; fr. *dē*, “down”, *scando*, “to climb”] (“*To climb down*”; hence) *To go or come down; to descend*.

*dēsīdēr-ium*, ii, n. [*dēsīdēr-o*] (“*A longing for*” something not possessed; hence) *Grief, or regret, for the want or loss of a thing*.

*dē-sīd-ēro*, ērāvī, ērātum, ērāre, 1. v. a. (“*To look eagerly*” towards an object; hence) 1. *To long for, earnestly wish for, desire something not possessed*.—2. *To miss the possession of*.—Pass.: *dē-sīd-ēror*, ērātus sum, ērārī [*dē*, denoting “strengthening”; root *sīd*, akin to *eīd* (in *eīd-or*), “to see or look”].

*dē-spēro*, spērāvī, spērātum, spērāre, 1. v. n. [*dē*, denoting “reversal”; *spēro*, “to hope”] 1. *To cease to, or give up, hope; to despair*.—2. Inf. Pass. Impera.: *despērārī*, *That it was despaired; non desperari, that it was not despaired, i.e. that confident hopes were entertained*: see *Milt.* 4, § 5.

*dē-sum*, fūi, esse, v. n. [*dē*,

"away"; sum, "to be"] 1. *To be away or absent.*—2. With Dat.: *To fail, or be wanting to, in any matter.*

**dē-terrēo**, terrūi, terrītum, terrēre, 2. v. a. [dē, "away from"; terrēo, "to frighten"] ("To frighten away from" something; hence) *To deter, discourage, hinder.*

**dētractus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **dētrāho**.

**dē-trāho**, traxi, tractum, trāhēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away"; trāho, "to drag"] ("To drag away"; hence) 1. *To remove, withdraw, take off or away.*—2. *To diminish, lessen, lower.*—Pass.: **dē-trāhor**, tractus sum, trāhi.

**dēvictus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **dēvinco**.

**dē-vinco**, vici, victum, vincēre, 3. v. a. [dē, denoting "completeness"; vinco, "to conquer"] *To conquer completely; to utterly vanquish, subdue, reduce, etc.*

**dē-vōco**, vōcāvī, vōcātum, vōcāre, 1. v. a. [dē, "down"; vōco, "to call"] ("To call down"; hence) *To invite.*

**dicens**, ntis, P. pres. of **dico**.

**dico**, dixi, dictum, dicēre, 3. v. a. ("To show, or point out," by speaking; hence) 1. *To say, mention, relate*:—a tense of **dico** is often to be supplied when some person's words are reported indirectly; thus *dixit* is to be supplied with *se domum Chersonesi habere*, at Milt. ch. 2, § 4; twice in ch. 3, § 4, and in various other places [158].—2. *To plead.*—Phrase: *dicere causam, to make a defensive speech, to plead in defence.*—3. Without object: *To speak, say.*—4. Pass.: *To be called.*—Pass.: **dicor**, dictus sum, dici [akin to *δεικνυμι*, and Sans. root *dic*, "to show"].

**dic-tum**, ti, m. [dic-o, "to speak"] ("That which is

spoken," etc.; hence) 1. *A word.*—2. *A command or order.*

**dī-es**, ei, m., and in Sing. sometimes f.: 1. *A day.*—2. With **suprēmus**: *One's last day, the day of one's death* [akin to Sans. *div*, "heaven, day"].

**diffērendo**, Gerund in **do fr. diffēro**.

**diffēro**, distūli, dilātum, diffēre, v. a. [for **dis-fēro**; fr. **dis**, "apart"; **fēro**, "to carry"] ("To carry apart, to separate"; hence) *To put off, delay, defer.*

**dign-itas**, itātis, f. [dign-us] ("The quality of the **dignus**"; hence, "worthiness"; hence) *Dignity, authority, rank*: erat dignitāte reglā, *he was of royal rank*; abl. of quality [§ 115].

**dig-nus**, na, num, adj. ("Shown, pointed out"; hence) *Worthy, deserving.*—Comp.: **dign-lor**; Sup.: **dign-issimus** [Gr *δείκνυμι*, Sans. *dic*; see *dico*].

**dī-ligo**, lexi, lectum, ligēre, 3. v. a. [for **dī-lēgo**; fr. **dī=dis**, "apart"; **lēgo**, "to choose"] ("To choose, or select, apart" from others; hence) *To value, or esteem, highly; to love.*

**dīmīcandus**, a, um, Gerundive of **dīmīco**: for construction of **armis erat dīmīcandum**, see [§§ 144, 1 and 1 b; 112].

**dī-mīco**, mīcāvī or mīcūi, mīcātum, mīcāre, 1. v. n. [**dī=dis**, "greatly"; **mīco**, "to move to and fro"] ("To move greatly to and fro"; hence, with respect to weapons and combatants) *To fight, combat; also to carry on a contest, wage war*:—at Milt. ch. 5, § 4 **dīmīcare** is a verbal subst. forming the Object of **arbitrabatur** [§ 140, 1].

**dī-mitto**, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. [**dī=dis**, "apart"; **mitto**, "to send"] ("To send apart" from one; hence) 1. *To send away; to allow to go, dismiss,*

etc.—2. *To suffer to escape, let go.*

—3. *To give up, abandon, forego.*

**di-rĭgo**, *rexi*, *rectum*, *rĭgĕre*, 3. v. a. [for *di-rĕgo*; fr. *dī=dis*, in “strengthening” force; *rĕgo*, “to place straight”] (“To place, or lay, straight”; hence) *To direct to a place, etc.*

**dis-cĕdo**, *cessi*, *cessum*, *cĕdĕre*, 3. v. a. [*dis*, “apart”; *cedo*, “to go”] (“To go apart”; hence) *To go away, depart.*

**disiectus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **disjĭcio**.

**dis-jĭcio**, *jĕci*, *jectum*, *jĭcĕre*, 3. v. a. [for *dis-jĕcio*; fr. *dīs*, “asunder”; *jĕcio*, “to throw”] (“To throw asunder”; hence) *To disperse, scatter, rout.*—Pass.: **dis-jĭcĭor**, *jectus sum*, *jĭci*.

**dis-plĭcĕo**, *plĭcŭi*, *plĭcĭtum*, *plĭcĕre*, 2. v. n. [for *dis-plĕcĕo*; fr. *dīs*, denoting contrariety”; *plĕcĕo*, “to please”] *To displease*: sometimes with *Dat* [§ 106, (3)].

**dĭŭ**, adv. [Adverbial Abl. of old *dĭus=dies*] (“By day”; hence) *For a long time, a long while.* ~~§ 33~~ Comp.: **dĭŭ-tĭus**; Sup.: **dĭŭ-tĭssĭme**.

**dĭŭtĭus**; see *din*.

**dī-vĭdo**, *visi*, *visum*, *vĭdĕre*, 3. v. a. (“To part asunder”; hence) With *Dat.* [§§ 106, (3); 107]: *To divide amongst several; to apportion out, distribute* [*dī=dis*, “apart”; root *VID*, probably akin to Sans. root *BHID*, “to part or divide”].

**div-um**, i, n. [*div-us*, “heavenly”] (“The heavenly thing”; hence) *The sky, the open heavens.*

**do**, *dēdi*, *dātum*, *dāre*, 1. v. a. *To give* in the fullest sense of the word:—sometimes with *Dat.* [§ 106, (3)]—at Paus. ch. 2, § 3, followed by Supine in *um*, *nptum*; this arises from the idea of motion attending such words as *do*, *trado*, *collōco*, when used of a woman’s marriage, because she

is then given to a man “to be conducted” or “to go” to his house [§ 141, 5].—Pass.: *dor*, *dātus sum*, *dāri* [akin to *δω*, root of *δίδωμι*; and to Sans. root *DĀ*].

**dōc-ĕo**, *ŭi*, *tum*, *ĕre*, 2. v. a. [akin to *dīc-o*, “to say”] *To teach, instruct, inform, show, tell.*

**Dōlōpes**, um, m. plur. *The Dolopes or Dolopians, a people of Thessaly* [Δόλωπες].

**dōmi**; see *dōmus*.

**dōmĭnā-tĭo**, *tĭōnis*, f. [*dōmĭn(a)-or*, “to rule”] *Rule, dominion, domination.*

**dōmum**; see *dōmus*.

**dōm-us**, i or ŭs, f. (“A building”; hence) *A house, dwelling, abode, habitation*: a. Acc.: *dōmum*, *homewards, home* [§ 101].—b. Gen.: *dōmi*, *at home* [§ 121, b] [δῶμος].

**dō-num**, ni, n. [for *dā-num*; fr. *DA*, root of *do*, “to give”] *A gift, present.*

**dōs**, *dōtis*, f. *A marriage gift*: i. e. *a portion, dowry* [δῶς, “a giving, gift”].

**dūb-ĭto**, *ĭtāvi*, *ĭtātum*, *ĭtāre*, 1. v. n. intens. [primitive form *dūbo*, fr. *dū-o*] (“To move in two directions; to vibrate to and fro”; hence) *To hesitate, doubt, be in doubt.*

**dū-cent-1**, se, a, num. adj. plur. [*dū-o*, “two”; *cent-um*, “a hundred”] *Two hundred.*


**dūco**, *duxi*, *ductum*, *dūcĕre*, 3. v. a.: 1. *To draw, lead, conduct, bring forward* in the widest sense.—Phrase: 1. *Ducere uxorem, to lead a wife home; i. e. to marry.*—2. *Milit. t. t.*: Of a commander: *To lead, move, or march troops, etc.*—3. *To influence, induce, move, affect.*—4. *To reckon, regard, consider, deem.*—Pass.: **dūcor**, *ductus sum*, *dūci* [akin to Sans. root *DUH*, “to draw out”].

1. ductus, ta, tum, P. perf. pass. of dūo-o.

2. duc-tus, tūs, m. [duc-o, "to lead"] ("A leading"; hence) *Leadership, guidance, command, conduct.*

dum, adv. [akin to diu] 1. [§ 152, II, (2)] *While, whilst, while that.*—2. *Until, until that.*

dū-o, æ, o, num. adj. plur. *Two* [dvo].

dūr-us, a, um, adj. ("Hard" as to the material; hence) *Hard, severe, disagreeable, harsh, etc.*  Comp.: dūr-ior; Sup.: dur-issimus [probably akin to Sans. root DHRI, "to bear"].

dux, dūcis, comm. gen. [for duc-s; fr. dūc-o, "to lead"] 1. *A leader, guide, conductor.*—2. *Of troops, etc.: A leader, commander, general.*—3. Plur.: *Chief, principal, head- or supreme persons.*

ē, prep. gov. abl.; see ex.

ēa; see is.


ē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. [e=ex, "forth or out"; duco, "to lead"] 1. *To lead forth from, or out of, a place.*—2. *Of a commander: To land, or disembark, troops.*

effēro, extūll, ēlātum, efferre, v. a. irreg. [for ex-fēro; fr. ex, "out"; fēro, "to bear"] 1. *To bear, carry, or bring, out or forth.*—2. *To carry out for burial; to bear to the grave, to bury, etc.*—Pass.: effēror, ēlātus sum, efferri.

ef-ficō, fēci, fectum, ficēre, 3. v. a. [for ex-fācō; fr. ex, "out"; fācō, "to make"] ("To make, or work, out"; hence) *To bring to pass; to effect, execute, complete, finish, accomplish, make.*

ef-flo, flāvi, flātum, flāre, 1. v. a. [for ex-flō; fr. ex, "out"; flō, "to blow or breathe"] *To blow, or breathe, out or forth.*

ef-fūgio, fūgi, fūgitum, fūgere, 3. v. n. [for ex-fūgio; fr. ex, "out"; fūgio, "to flee"] *To flee out or away; to escape, make an escape.*


effūsus, a, um, (P. perf. pass. of effundo, "to pour forth"; as) adj. ("Poured forth"; hence) *Of things: Immoderate, extravagant; prodigally or lavishly bestowed.*  Comp.: effūs-ior; Sup.: effūs-issimus.

ēgi, perf. ind. of ēgo.


ēgo, gen. mēi, pron. pers. I.

ē-jicō, jēci, jectum, jicēre, 3. v. a. [for ē-jācō; fr. e=ex, "out"; jācō, "to cast"] 1. *To cast or throw out.*—2. *To eject, expel.*

ē-lābōro, lābōrāvi, lābōrātum, lābōrāre, 1. v. n. [e=ex, denoting "completeness"; lābōro, "to labour"] *To labour greatly; to exert one's self; to make great efforts.*

ēlāt-e, adv. [ēlāt-us] *Proudly, haughtily.*  Comp.: ēlāt-ius.

ēlāt-ius; see ēlāte.

ēlātus, a, um, (P. perf. pass. of effēro, "to elate"; as) adj. *Proud, haughty, elated.*  Comp.: ēlāt-ior.

ēlōquent-ia, iæ, f. [ēlōquens, ēlōquent-is, "speaking forth"; hence, "eloquent"] ("A being eloquent"; hence) *Eloquence.*

Elpīnicē, ēs, f. *Elpīnice; the sister of Cimon* [Ελπιίκη, "Hope of Victory"].

ē-lūcēo, lūxi, no sup., lūcēre, 2. v. n. [e=ex, "out"; lūcēo, "to shine"] 1. *To shine out or forth.*—2. *To be eminent or conspicuous.*

ē-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. [ē=ex, "out"; mitto, "to send"] 1. *To send out or forth.*—2. *To release, set free, let go.*

ē-nuntīo, nuntīāvi, nuntīātum, nuntīāre, 1. v. a. [e=ex,

"out"; nuntio, "to tell") ("To tell out"; hence) *To divulge, disclose, reveal, etc.*

1. *ġo*, *ivi* or *il*, *ġum*, *ire*, v. n. *To go, proceed, etc.* [akin to Sans. root *i*, "to go"].

2. *ġo*, adv. [probably for *eom* = *eum*, Acc. masc. sing. of pron. *is*, "this, that"] 1. *There; thither, to or into that place, etc.*—2. Of a cause or reason: *For that reason, on that account, therefore.*

*eōdem*, adv. [for *eomdem* = *eimdem*, fr. *idem*, "the same"] *To the same place.*

*ġphōrus*, i, m. *An ephor.* The ephori, or ephors, were Spartan magistrates originally appointed as assistants to their kings; but their power soon became so great, that they could check and restrain the authority of their monarchs; censure, imprison, and even condemn them. They had the management of the public money, and had power to make peace or declare war. They were five in number, and were chosen annually by the people, whose rights and liberties they were bound to protect against the aggressions of their kings and the attacks of their enemies [*ἑφόρος*, "over-seer"].

*ġpigramma*, *ġtis*, n. *An inscription* [*ἑπίγραμμα*, "that which is written, or engraved, on" a thing].

*ġpistolā*, *ġe*, f. *A letter, epistle* [*ἑπιστολή*, "that which is sent to" one].

*ġpīl-or*, *ġtus* sum, *ġri*, l. v. dep. [*ġpīl-um*, "a feast"] *To feast or banquet.*

*ġqu-ġs*, *ġtis*, m. [for *equi*-(t)s; fr. *equ-us*, "a horse"; i, root of *eo*, "to go"] ("The horse-going one"; hence) 1. *A horseman.*—2. Plur.: *Horse soldiers, cavalry.*

*ġquītā-tus*, *tūs*, m. [*ġquīt(a)*-

*o*, "to be an *equus* or horseman; to ride"] ("A riding"; hence) *Horse soldiers, cavalry.*

*Erētrīa*, *ġe*, f. *Eretria*; the chief city of Euboea. — Hence, *Erētrī-ensis*, *ense*, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Eretria.*—As Subst.: *Erētrīensis*, *is*, m. *A man of Eretria; an Eretrian* [*Ἐρετρία*, "Female Rower"].

*ergo*, adv. [akin to *vergo*, "to bend"] With a gen. placed immediately before it: *On account of, in consequence of, because of.*

*ġ-rūo*, *rūi*, *rūtum*, *rūere*, 3. v. a. [*ġ* (=ex), "out"; *rūo*, "to cast up"] ("To cast up and out"; hence) *To dig up or out.*—Pass.: *ġ-rūor*, *rūtus* sum, *rūi*.

*ġrūtus*, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *ġrūo*.

*et*, conj. *And.*—*Et . . . et*, both . . . and [akin to Gr. *eti*, "more-over"; Sans. *at*, "much, exceedingly"].

*ġtiam*, conj. [akin to *et*] 1. *And also, and furthermore; likewise, also, besides.*—2. *Even.*

*et-si*, conj. [*et*, "even"; *si*, "if"] *Even if, although.*

*Euboea*, *ġe*, f. *Euboea* (now Negropont); an island of the Aegean Sea, separated from Boeotia, on the mainland of Greece, by the Euripus [*Εὐβοία*, "That which is rich in cattle"].

*Eurōpā*, *ġe*, f. *Europe*; one of the great divisions of the world, said to have derived its name from Eurōpa or Eurōpē, a daughter of Agēnor, a Phœnician king, carried off by Jupiter, under the form of a bull, to Crete.

*ex* (*ġ*), prep. gov. abl.: 1. *Out of, from.*—2. Used to form adverbial expressions; e.g. *ex* regions, *over against.*—3. *According to, in conformity with.*—4. *From, through, by reason of, on account of.*—5. *In consequence of.*

**ex-cello**, cellūi, celsum, cellēre, 3. v. n. [ex, "out or forth"; cello, "to impel or urge"] ("To impel or urge itself, etc., out or forth"; "to rise, elevate itself"; hence) *To be eminent; to surpass, excel.*

**excur-sio**, sionis, f. [for excurr-sio; fr. excurr-o, "to run out"] ("A running out or forth"; hence) *An inroad, invasion, incursion.*

**ex-go**, ivi or ii, itum, ire, v. n. [ex, "out"; go, "to go"] *To go out or forth.*

**exerc-itus**, itūs, m. [exerc-o, "to exercise"] ("An exercising, exercise"; hence) *Milit. t.t.: A trained, exercised or disciplined body of men; an army.*

**exig-itus**, ita, ūm, adj. [prob. exig-o, in meaning of "to examine or measure" accurately] ("Examined, or measured," accurately; hence, as opposed to that which is liberal) *Scanty, or few, in number.* **Comp.**: **exigū-for**; Sup.: **exigū-issimus**.

**ex-istimo**, istimāvi, istimātum, istimāre, 1. v. a. [for aestimo; fr. ex, in "strengthening" force; aestimo, "to estimate the value of a thing"] ("To estimate the value of a thing"; hence) *To judge, consider, deem, suppose, think.*—Pass.: **ex-istimor**, istimātus sum, istimāri.

**ex-pēd-ō**, ivi or ii, itum, ire, 4. v. a. [ex, "out of"; pēd-is, "foot"] ("To get the foot out of, to free the foot from," a snare, etc.; hence) 1. *To extricate, disengage, set free, loose.*—2. *To put in order, set right, arrange.*—3. (Aliquid) *expedit, (Something) is serviceable, profitable, expedient, etc.*

**expēdit**; see expēdō, no. 3.

**ex-pello**, pūli, pulsus, pellēre, 3. v. a. [ex, "out"; pello,

"to drive"] *To drive out or forth, to expel.*—Pass.: **expellor**, pulsus sum, pelli.

**expugnātus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of expugno.

**ex-pugno**, pugnāvi, pugnātum, pugnāre, 1. v. a. [ex, "thoroughly"; pugno, "to fight"] ("To fight thoroughly"; hence, in active force, and as a result) *To take by assault; to storm, capture, reduce.*—Pass.: **ex-pugnor**, pugnātus sum, pugnāri.

**expulsus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of expello.

**ex-sculpo**, sculpsi, sculptum, sculpere, 3. v. a. [ex, "out or away"; sculpo, "to cut or carve"] *To cut or carve away, to erase.*

**exsul-ium**, ii, n. [for exsili-um; fr. exsul, "an exile"] ("The condition of an exsul"; hence) *Banishment, exile.*

**expectandus**, a, um, Gerundive of expecto.

**ex-specto** (-pecto), spectāvi, spectātum, spectāre, 1. v. a. [ex, "out"; specto, "to look"] ("To look out" for a thing; hence) 1. *To wait for the arrival of a time; to wait till something happens.*

**extinctus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of extinguo.

**ex-stinguo** (-tinguo), stinxi, stinctum, stinguere, 3. v. a. [ex, "without force"; stinguo, "to extinguish"] ("To extinguish"; hence) 1. *To deprive of life, kill.*—2. *To annihilate, destroy.*—Pass.: **ex-stinguo**, stinctus sum, stingui.

**ex-timesco**, timūi, no sup., timescere, 3. v. a. inch. [ex, "greatly"; timesco (obsolete as finite verb; occurring only in pres. part.), "to fear"] *To fear greatly; to be much, or greatly, afraid of; to dread.*

**face**, old and regular imperat. of **facio**.

**fac-ies**, *fēi*, f. [probably **fac-īo**, "to make"] 1. *Make, figure, form, etc.*—2. *Appearance, aspect.*

**facil-e**, adv. [**facil-is**, "easy"] *Easily, without difficulty.* **Comp.**: **facil-ius**; **Sup.**: **facillime**.

**facillus**; see **facile**.

**fac-īo**, *fēci*, **factum**, **facere**, 3. v. a. [In causative force, "to cause to be"; hence] 1. *To make, in the most comprehensive sense of the word: pecuniam facere, to make, i.e. to get, money.*—2. *To do, execute, perform, accomplish, bring about:*—**face mittas**, *bring it about, or see, that you send*; a periphrastic expression for the simple **mittas**, *send*; ut is omitted before **mittas** [§ 154].—**Pass.**: **fio**, **factus sum**, **fieri**; see article **fio** [akin to Sans. root **bhū**, "to be"—in causative force].

**fac-tum**, *tī*, n. [**fac-īo**] ("That which is done"; hence) *A deed, action, act.*

**facturus**, a, um, P. fut. of **facio**: at **Milt.** ch. 1, § 5, with **facturos** supply **esse** [§ 158].

**factus**, *ta*, tum, P. perf. of **fio**; see **fac-īo**.

**fāmilī-āris**, *āre*, adj. [**fāmilī-a**, "a family"] *Of, or belonging to, a family; family-*: **res familiaris**, *property.*

**fā-num**, *nī*, n. [**f(a)-or**, "to speak"] ("A thing spoken"; hence) *A temple, sanctuary, fane*; as being a place dedicated to some deity by a set form of words.

**fēlic-itas**, *itātis*, f. [**fēlix**, **fēlic-is**, "fortunate"] ("The state of the *fēlix*"; hence) *Good fortune.*

**fēre**, adv. *Nearly, almost, much about.*

**fēro**, *tūll* (sometimes *tētūll*),

**lātum**, **ferre**, v. a. irreg.: 1. *To bear, bring, or carry.*—2. *To endure, support.*—3. *To put up with, suffer.*—4. *To get, obtain, receive.*—**Pass.**: **fēror**, **lātus sum**, **ferri** [akin to **phē-ω**, and Sans. root **bhri**, "to bear," etc.; **tūl-i** and **tē-tūl-i** are perfect forms fr. root **TUL** or **TOL**, whence **tollo**; **lātum** = **tlātum**, akin to **τλά-ω**].

**ferrum**, *rī*, n.: 1. *Iron.*—2. *Of things made of iron: A sword.*

**fīd-es**, *ēi*, f. [**fīd-o**, "to trust"] 1. *Trust, credit, belief, faith.*—2. *A promise, engagement, word.*—3. *Protection, guardian care.*

**fīlīa**, *æ*, f. [akin to **filus**] *A daughter.*

**fīlius**, *īi*, m. ("One caused to be"; hence) *A son* [akin to Sans. root **bhū**, "to be," in causative force].

**fīo**, **factus sum**, **fīeri**, v. pass. irreg.; see **facio**: 1. *To be made.*—2. *To become.*—3. *To happen or come to pass; to be brought about.*

**fīg-ro**, *rāvi*, **rātum**, **rāre**, 1. v. a. *To burn with desire; to be inflamed, etc.* [akin to **phē-ω**, "to burn"].

**fīam-ma**, *mæ*, f. (The burning thing"; hence) *A flame* [for **fīeg-ma**, fr. **phē-ω**, "to burn"].

**fīōr-ō**, *tūi*, no sup., **ēre**, 2. v. n. [**fīos**, **fīōr-is**, "a flower"] ("To be in flower, to blossom"; hence) *To flourish, i.e. to prosper, be prosperous, etc.*

**fīū-men**, *mīnis*, n. [**fīū-o**, "to flow"] ("That which flows"; hence) *A river.*

**fore**, fut. inf. of **sum**.

**for-s**, *tis* (only in **Nom.** and **Abl. Sing.**), f. [probably for **fer-tis**; fr. **fēr-o**, "to bring"] ("A bringing"; "that which is brought"; hence) 1. *Chance, hazard, accident.*—2. In **Abl.**: *Fortē, by chance, accidentally, by accident.*

**forte**; see **fors**.

**for-tis**, te, adj. [for fer-tis; fr. fēr-o, "to bear"] ("Bearing, *er* that bears"; hence) 1. *Strong, powerful*.—2. *Stout, courageous, brave*. **Comp.**: fort-lor; Sup.: fort-issimus.

**fort-ūna**, ūnæ, f. [fors, fort-is, "chance"] ("That which belongs to *fors*"; hence) 1. *Chance, hap, luck, fortune*.—2. *Good luck, good fortune, prosperity*.—3. *Ill luck, misfortune*.

**för-um**, i, n. ("That which is passed through"; hence, "an open space"; hence) *A marketplace*:—at Cimon 4, § 3, used of the Greek *agora* [probably akin to περ-άω, "to pass through"].

**frango**, frēgi, fractum, frang-ēre, 3. v. a. ("To break or break to pieces"; hence) *To subdue, vanquish*.—Pass.: frang-or, fractus sum, frangi [pay (root of πρήννυμι), with the digamma prefixed].

**frāter**, tris, m. *A brother* [akin to Sans. bhrātrī].

**frē-tus**, ta, tum, adj. ("Supported" by something; hence) With Abl. [§ 119, (a)]: *Relying, or depending, upon; trusting to* [akin to Sans. root DHRI, "to support"].

**fruc-tus**, tūs, m. [for frugv-tus; fr. fru-or, "to enjoy," through root FRUGV] 1. *An enjoying, enjoyment*.—2. *Fruit, produce, of the soil, etc.*

**fruor**, fructus and frūltus sum, frūl, 3. v. dep. With Abl.: *To enjoy* [root FRU or FRUG, akin to Sans. root BHUJ, "to eat," also "to enjoy"].

**fūg-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [fug-a, "flight"] *To put to flight; to rout, disperse, etc.*

**fundo**, fūdi, fūsum, fundere, 3. v. a. ("To pour out"; hence) Milit. t. t.: *To rout or overthrow*.—Pass.: fundor, fūsus sum,

fundi [akin to χέ-ω, "to pour out"; χύ-σις, "a pouring out"].

**fungor**, functus sum, fungi, 3. v. dep. With Abl. [§ 119, (a)]: 1. *To perform, discharge, execute*.—2. *Of an office, etc.: To bear, etc.*  
**fūsus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of fundo.

**fūtūrus**, a, um, P. fut. of sum: at Milt. ch. 1, § 3, with futura supply esse [§ 158; see also § 94 (1) and (2)].

**gaudēo**, gavisus sum, gaud-ēre, 2. v. n. semi-dep. *To rejoice* [akin to γηθέω].

**gāvisus**, a, um, P. perf. of gaudeo.

**gēn-er**, ěri, m. *A son-in-law* [akin to Sans. jām-ātri, Gr. γαμ-βρός].

**gēnēr-ōsus**, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [gēnus] ("Full of *genus*"; hence) *Of good birth, noble*. **Comp.**: gēnērōs-lor; Sup.: gēnēr-ōs-issimus.

**gen-a**, tis, f. [gēn-o, "to beget"] ("A begetting; that which is begotten"; hence) *A race or nation*.

**gēnu**, ūs, n. *A knee* [akin to γόνυ].

**gēn-us**, ěris n. [gēn-o, "to beget"] 1. *Birth, descent, lineage, origin*.—2. *High, or noble, birth*.—3. *Sort or kind*: Græci genere, *Greeks by descent* [§ 123].

**gērendus**, a, um, Gerundive of gēro.

**germānus**, a, um, adj. [prob. for germīn-an-us; fr. germen, germin-is, "origin"] ("Belonging to the (same) *germen*"; hence) *Of brothers and sisters: Full, own, of full blood*.

**gēro**, gessi, gestum, gērere, 3. v. a.: 1. *To carry or bear; to wear*.—2.: a. *To conduct, carry on, administer, manage*: bellum gerere, *to carry on or wage war*

rem male gerere, to conduct an affair badly, i.e. to be unsuccessful; se gërere, to behave, or deport, one's self.—b. Pass.: To be carried on or done.—Pass.: gëror, gestus sum, gëri.

glôr-ia, iæ, f. [akin to clârns, "illustrious"] *Fame, renown, glory.*

glôrî-ösus, ösa, ösum, adj. [glôrî-a] ("Full of glôria"; hence) *Glorious.*

Gongylus, i, m. *Gongylus*; a man of Eretria, sent by Pausanias as the bearer of a letter to Xerxes [Γογγύλος, "round"].

gräd-us, üs, m. [gräd-lor, "to step"] *A step or pace.*

Græci, örum, m. plur. *The Greeks*:—at Milt. ch. 3, § 4 genere is the abl. of origin after Græci [§ 123].—Hence: a. Græc-us, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Greeks; Greek, Grecian.*—b. Græc-ia, iæ, f. *The country of the Greeks; Greece.*

Græcîa, æ; see Græci.

grät-ia, iæ, f. [grät-us, pleasing"] ("The quality of the gratus"; hence) 1. *Favour, esteem, regard, kindness.*—2. In Abl. followed by Gen., Gerund in di, or Gen. with Gerundive: *For the sake, or purpose, of.*

gräv-is, e, adj.: 1. *Heavy, weighty.*—2. *Oppressive, grievous.*—3. With respect to character, etc.: *Of weight or authority; weighty, important.*—4. Of disease: *Severe, dangerous.* 133 Comp.: gräv-lor; Sup.: gravissimus [prob. akin to βαρ-ύς; Sans. gur-u, for original gar-u].

gräv-itas, itätis, f. [gräv-is, "of weight"] ("The state, or condition, of the grätis"; hence) *Weight, gravity.*

håb-eo, ui, itum, ère, 2. v. a. ("To lay hold of, seize, or grasp")

with the hands; hence) 1. *To have, in the widest sense of the word; to hold, keep, etc.*—2.: a. *To hold, regard, consider, account, reckon, deem.*—b. Pass.: *To be held, accounted, etc.*—Pass.: hån-öor, Itus sum, èri [prob. akin to ἄπ-τομαι, "to lay hold of"; also to ἄπ-λο, or ἄπ-ο, "to seize or grasp"].

hån-ïto, Itävi, Itätum, Itäre, 1. v. n. intens. [hån-öo, "to dwell"] *To dwell, reside.*

hånd, adv. *Not at all, by no means, not.*

Hellespontus, i, m. *The Hellespont* (now Dardanelles), which derived its name from the circumstance of Hellë, the daughter of Athamas, having been drowned in it [Ἑλλήσποντος, "Sea of Helle"].

Hëlötës, um, m. plur. *The Helots*; the original inhabitants of Helos, a city of Laconia, who were reduced by the Spartans to the condition of bondsmen [Ἑλωτες].

hëmëroðrömus, i, m. *A courier (who ran all day long)* [ήμεροδρόμος, "day-runner"].

1. hîc, hæc, hoc, pron. demonstr. [fr. pronominal root i aspirated; with c (= ce) demonstrative suffix] 1. *This.*—2. As Subst.: *This person or this thing; these persons or these things, according to number and gender.*

2. hîc, adv. [id.] 1. *In this place, here.*—2. *Hereupon.*

h-in-c, adv. [for h-im-c; fr. hi, base of hic; im, locative suffix; c = ce, demonstrative suffix] ("From this very" thing; hence) 1. *From this place, from here, hence.*—2. *From this time, after this, henceforth.*—3. *From this cause, from this source, hence.*

Histîæus, i, m. *Histæus*; a

man of Miletus, who successfully opposed Miltiades when the latter advised the destruction of the bridge which Darius had made over the Danube.

**hōmo**, *inis*, comm. gen. *A human being*, whether man or woman; a person.—Plur.: *Men, mankind*.

**hōnor** (*honor*), *ōris*, m.: 1. *Honour, respect, esteem, etc.*—2. *Public honour or distinction* in recognition of services rendered to the state.—3. *Official dignity, office, post, etc.*

**hōnos**; see *honor*.

**hortans**, *ntis*, P. pres. of *hortor*.

**hor-tor**, *tātus sum*, *tāri*, 1. v. dep. *To encourage* by exhortations [perhaps akin to *ōp-vvut*, "to rouse"].

**hortus**, 1, m. *A garden*, in the widest sense of the term [*χόπος*, "an inclosure"].

**hospit-ium**, *ii*, n. [*hospes, hospit-is*, "a host"] ("The thing pertaining to a *hospes*"; hence) *Hospitality*.

**hos-tis**, *tis*, comm. gen. ("The eating one; the eater"; hence) 1. *A stranger or foreigner*, as one who is entertained as a "guest."—2. *A public enemy; a foe* [perhaps akin to Sans. root *GHAS*, "to eat"].

**hic**, adv. [for *hoc*, adverbial neut. acc. of *hic*] *To this place, hither*.

**hūmān-itas**, *itātis*, f. [*hūmān-us*, "kind"; also, "refined" in manners, etc.] ("The quality of the *humanus*"; hence) 1. *Kindness, humanity*.—2. *Courteous, or polished manner; refined behaviour*.

**hūm-ilis**, *ile*, adj. [*hūm-us*, "the ground"] ("Pertaining to *hūmus*"; hence) *Humble, lowly, mean, etc.* 335 Comp.: *hūmī-lor*; Sup.: *hūmī-limus*.

**I-bi**, adv. [pronominal root *i*] 1. *In that place, there*.—2. *In that matter, there*.—3. *Then, there-upon*.

**Ibi-dem**, adv. [*Ibi*, with demonstrative suffix *dem*] *In the same place, in that very place, just there*.

**I-dem**, *ēx-dem*, *I-dem*, pron. dem. [pronominal root *i*, with demonstrative suffix *dem*] 1. *The same*.—As Subst. n.: *The same thing*.—2. When something new is added respecting a person or thing named: *Likewise, also, moreover, etc.*

**Idōnēus**, a, um, adj. *Fit, suitable, convenient*.—sometimes with Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: see *Milt.* ch. 2, § 1.

**i-gnō-ro**, *rāvi*, *rātum*, *rāre*, 1. v. a. [for *in-gno-ro*; fr. *in*, "negative" particle; root *gno*; whence *no-sco*, old form *gno-sco*, "to know"] *Not to know, or know of; to be ignorant of; to be unacquainted with*.

**ille**, *illa*, *illud*, pron. dem. [perhaps for *is-le*] 1. *That*.—As Subst.: *That person or thing; he, she, it*.—2. Of some person or thing commonly known: *The well known or famous*.

**il-lustr-is**, e, adj. [for *in-lustr-is*; fr. *in*, "greatly"; *lustr-o*, "to illumine"] ("Greatly illumined"; hence, "clear, bright"; hence) *Renowned, famous, illustrious*. 335 Comp.: *illustr-lor*; Sup.: *illustr-issim-us*.

**īm-āgo**, *āgīnis*, f. ("That which imitates," etc.; hence) *Representation, likeness, etc.* [root *īm*, akin to *μιμ-έσθαι*, "to imitate, be like to"].

**īm-pēd-īo**, *īvi* or *īi*, *ītum*, *īre*, 4. v. a. [for *in-pēd-īo*; fr. *in*, "in"; *pēd-īa*, "the foot"] ("To get the foot, or feet, in" something; hence) *To hinder, ob-*

*struct, impede.*—Pass.: **im-pēd-lor**, *itus sum*, *iri*.

**im-pello**, *pūli*, *pulsum*, *pell-ēre*, 3. v. a. [for *in-pello*; fr. *in*, “against”; *pello*, “to push”] (“To push, or drive, against”; hence, “to drive forward”; hence) *To impel, urge on, instigate, influence, etc.*—Pass.: **im-pellor**, *pulsus sum*, *pellī*.

**impērā-tor**, *tōris*, *m*. [imper(a)-o, “to command”] *A commander-in-chief, or general, of an army.*

**impēr-yum**, *īi*, *n*. [imper-o] 1. *Authority, power.*—2. *Dominion, sovereignty, empire.*

**im-pēro**, *pērāvi*, *pērātum*, *pērāre*, 1. v. n. [for *in-pāro*; fr. *in*, “upon”; *pāro*, “to put”] (“To put (a matter, etc.) upon” one; hence) *To exercise authority or power; to rule.*

**im-pētro**, *pētrāvi*, *pētrātum*, *pētrāre*, 1. v. a. [for *in-patro*; fr. *in*, “without force”; *patro*, “to perform”] *To perform, accomplish; to get, obtain, secure, etc.*

**implicītus**, *a*, *um*, *P. perf.* pass. of *implico*.

**im-plīco**, *plīcāvi* and *plīcīi*, *plīcātum* and *plīcītum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [for *in-plīco*; fr. *in*, “in”; *plīco*, “to fold”] (“To enfold”; hence) 1. *To involve: in morbum implicari, to be assailed or attacked with sickness.*—2. *To entangle; to occupy, or engage, deeply.*—Pass.: **im-plīcor**, *plīcātus* and *plīcītus sum*, *plīcārī*.

**im-pōno**, *pōtūi*, *pōsitum*, *pōn-ēre*, 3. v. a. [for *in-pōno*; fr. *in*, “in”; *pōno*, “to put”] *To put, or place, in.*

**imprimis**; see *primus*.

**impulsus**, *a*, *um*, *P. perf.* pass. of *impello*.

*in*, prep. gov. abl. and acc.: 1. With Abl.: *a. In, within.*—*b. On, upon.*—2. With Acc.: *a. Into.*—*b. On or upon [dv].*

**in-cen-do**, *dī*, *sum*, *dēre*, 3. v. a. (“To put fire in or into”; hence) *To kindle, set on fire.*—Pass.: **in-cen-dor**, *sus sum*, *dī* [for *in-can-do*; fr. *in*, “in or into”; root *CAN*; akin to *ká-w*, “to burn”].

**incensus**, *a*, *um*, *P. perf.* pass. of *incendo*.

**incep-tum**, *tī*, *n*. [for *in-captum*; fr. *incōp-lo*, “to begin,” through true root *INCAP*] *A beginning, design, attempt, undertaking.*

**in-cīdo**, *cīdī*, *cāsum*, *cīdēre*, 3. v. n. [for *in-cādo*; fr. *in*, “into”; *cādo*, “to fall”] *To fall into.*

**incōl-a**, *ae*, comm. gen. [in-cōl-o, “to inhabit”] *An inhabitant.*

**in-cōlo**, *cōlūi*, *cultum*, *cōlēre*, 3. v. a. [in, “in”; *colo*, “to dwell”] *To dwell or reside in; to inhabit.*

**in-de**, adv. [probably fr. pronominal root *i*; with *n*, inserted; *de*, suffix] (“From that” thing or person; hence) 1. *From that place or thing; thence.*—2. *After that, from that time forth.*

**index**, *icis*, comm. gen. [for *indic-s*; fr. 1. *indic-o*, “to make known”] (“One who makes (a thing) known”; hence) *An informer.*

**indic-yum**, *īi*, *n*. [1. *indic-o*] (“A making known”; hence) *Information.*

1. **in-dīco**, *dīcāvi*, *dīcātum*, *dīcāre*, 1. v. a. [in, “without force”; *dīco*, “to make known”] *To make known, discover, betray, etc.*

2. **in-dīco**, *dixī*, *dictum*, *dīc-ēre*, 3. v. a. [in “augmentative” force; *dīco*, “to say”] *To declare publicly; to proclaim.*

**ind-īgēo**, *īgūi*, no sup., *īgēre*, 2. v. n. [for *ind-ēgō*, fr. *ind-u* (= in), “without force”; *ēgō*, “to

be in want"] With Gen. (§ 119, b): *To be in want of; to stand in need of; to need.*

**in-fec-tus**, ta, tum, adj. [for in-fac-tus; fr. in, "not"; fac-*to*, "to do"] *Not done, not accomplished.*

**in-fērior**, us, comp. adj.; see *inferus*.

**in-fēro**, tuli, (il)-latum, ferre, v. a. [in, "into or to"; fēro, "to bear"] 1. *To bear, carry, or bring into or to.*—2. Of war: *To make, or wage, upon; to carry into.*

**in-fōdīo**, fōdi, fossum, fōdēre, 3. v. a. [in, "into"; fōdīo, "to dig"] ("To dig into" the ground; hence) *To bury, inter*;—at Paus. ch. 5, § 5, without Object.

**in-grātus**, grāta, grātum, adj. [in, "not"; grātus] *Unthankful, thankless, ungrateful.* 435 Comp.: ingrāt-*lor*; Sup.: ingrāt-issimus.

1. **in-imicus**, imica, imicum, adj. [for in-amicus; fr. in, "not"; amicus, "friendly"] *Unfriendly, hostile, inimical.*—As Subst.: **in-imicus**, i, m. A (*private*) enemy or foe. 435 Comp.: inimic-*lor*; Sup.: inimic-issimus.

2. **inimicus**, i; see 1. *in-imicus*.

**in-i-tūm**, tūi, n. [inēo, "to go in," through true root INI] ("A going in"; hence) A beginning, commencement.

**innōcent-ia**, iæ, f. [innōcens, innocent-is, "innocent"] ("The quality of the *innōcens*"; hence) *Uprightness, integrity, innocence.*

**in-noxius**, noxia, noxium, adj. [in, "not"; noxius, "hurtful"] ("Not hurtful"; hence) *Guiltless, blameless, innocent.*

**inōp-ia**, iæ, f. [inops, inōp-is, "needy"] ("The state of the *inops*"; hence) *Need, want.*

**inprimis**, or in primis; see *primus*.

**insid-ia**, iārum, f. plur. [insid-ēo, "to take up a position in a place"] ("A taking up of a position in a place"; hence, "an ambush, ambuscade"; hence) *Artifice, plot, snare.*

**instans**, ntis, (P. pres. of insto, "to be present"; as) adj.: a. *Present.*—b. *Impending.* 435 Comp.: instant-*lor*; Sup. (late): instant-issimus.

**instructus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of instruo.

**in-strūo**, struxi, structum, strūere, 3. v. a. [in, "without force"; strūo, "to build"] 1. *To build, erect, construct.*—2. Of troops, etc.: *To draw up, form, etc.*—Pass.: in-strūor, structus sum, strūi.

**intel-ligo**, lexi, lectum, lig-ere, 3. v. a. [for inter-lēgo; fr. inter, "between"; lēgo, "to choose"] ("To choose between"; hence) *To perceive, understand, comprehend.*—Pass.: intel-ligor, lectus sum, ligi.

**intemperant-ia**, iæ, f. [intemperans, intemperant-is, "without moderation"] ("The quality of the *intemperans*"; hence, "want of moderation" in one's conduct; i.e.): 1. Towards inferiors: *Haughtiness, arrogance, overbearing conduct.*—2. Towards superiors: *Insolence, insubordination.*

**in-ter**, prep. gov. acc. [in, with suffix ter] 1. *Between.*—2. *Among*: inter se, reciprocally, mutually.

**intēr-ēo**, iui or iī, itum, ire, v. n. [inter, "among"; eo, "to go"] ("To go among" other things, etc., so as to be no longer perceived; hence) *To perish.*

**interfectus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of interficio.

**inter-ficiō**, fēcī, fectum, fic-ere, 3. v. a. [for inter-fāciō; fr. inter, "between"; fāciō, "to

make"] ("To make" something to be "between" the parts of a thing, so as to separate and break it up; hence) *To destroy*; esp. *to kill, slay, slaughter*.—Pass.: *inter-ficior*, *fectus* sum, *fici*.

*intër-im*, adv. [inter, "between"; im = eum, acc. masc. sing. of *is*, "this, that"] *In the meantime, meanwhile*.

*intëritûrus*, a, um, P. fut. of *intereo*.

*inter-sëro*, *sëri*, *sertum*, *sërere*, 3. v. a. [inter, "among"; *sëro*, "to entwine"] ("To entwine among"; hence) *To interpose, insert, assign*.

*inter-sum*, *fui*, *esse*, v. n. [inter; sum, "to be"] 1. [inter, "between"] ("To be between"; hence) *To differ, be different*.—2. [inter, "among"] ("To be among"; hence): a. *To be present*.—b. *To be present at; to engage, or take part, in*.

*intröi-tus*, *tis*, m. [intröo, "to go within," through true root *INTRÖI*] ("A going within"; hence) Of a building, etc.: *An entrance, porch, portico*.

*invid-ia*, *ia*, f. [invid-na, "envious"] ("The quality of the *invidus*"; hence) 1. *Envy, jealousy*.—2. *Ill-will, hatred, odium*.

*in-vöcä-tus*, *ta*, *tum*, adj. [in, "not"; voc(a)-o, "to call"] ("Not called"; hence) Of persons: *Not invited, uninvited to an entertainment*.

*Iön-es*, um, m. plur. [Ion, "Ion," an Athenian who led a colony into Asia Minor] *The Iones*, i.e. the people or descendants of Ion; see above.—Hence, *Iön-ia*, *ia*, f. *Ionia*; the country of the Iones, in Asia Minor, on the Ægean Sea, between Caria and Æolis.

*Iönia*, *æ*; see *Iönes*.

*i-pse*, *psa*, *psum*, pron. dem. [for. *is-pse*; fr. *is*, "this, that";

with suffix *pse*] *Self, very, identical*.—As Personal pron.: a. *One's self, its own self*.—b. Of 3rd person: *Himself, herself, itself*.

*is*, *ea*, *id*, pron. dem. [pro-nominal root *i*] 1. *This, that person or thing*:—at Arist. ch. 3, §1 *id* refers to *Delum*, and *is* in concord with *serarium* by attraction (§ 159).—Phrase: *Est, etc.*, in eo, ut (followed by Subj.): *It is, etc., at this point* which follows, *viz. that; it is, etc., on the very point of being or occurring*: a. As Personal pron.: *He, she, it*.—b. As Subst.n.: (a) *id, That thing*.—(b) *ea, Those things*.—2. *Such; of such a kind, character, or sort*.

*Ister*, *tri*, m. *The Ister*; the name given to the lower part of the Danube [*Ιστρος*].

*Ita*, adv.: 1. *In this way or manner; thus, so*.—2. Of extent or degree: *So great or many; exceedingly, very* [akin to Sans. *iti*, "thus"].

*ita-que*, conj. [*Ita*, "thus"; *que*, "and"] 1. *And thus, and so*.—2. *On this, or that, account; therefore*.

*I-ter*, *tinëris*, n. [*ëo*, "to go," through root *i*] ("A going"; hence) *A road, etc.*

*Itër-um*, adv.: 1. *A second time, again*.—2. *In the second place, afterwards* [akin to Sans. *utâr-a*, "other"].

*jam*, adv. [prob. for *eam*; fr. *is*, "this, that"] *At that time, then; at this time, now*.

*jü-dic-o*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*, 1. v. n. and a. [for *jur-dico*; fr. *jüs*, *jür-is*, "law"; *DIC*, root of *dic-o*, "to say," etc., and of *dico-o*, "to make known," etc.] 1. Neut.: ("To make known, or point out, what is law"; hence) a. *To give sentence or judgment; to give a decision*.—Inf. *pass.*

**impers.**: **jūdicāri**, *That sentence should be given*: **Passanias**, 3, § 7. — **b.** *To form an opinion or judgment; to judge, etc.* — **2. Act.**: **a.** *To give sentence, or judgment, about; to decide, or determine, a matter.* — **b.** *With double Acc.* [§ 99]: *To deem, hold, think, consider (also pronounce or declare) a person or thing to be something.* — **Pass.**: **jū-dīc-or**, ātus sum, āri. **jū-s**, ris, n. ("That which binds" morally, etc.; hence) *Law*, whether written or unwritten [akin to Sans. root YU, "to bind"].

**jūst-ītā**, ītā, f. [just-us] ("The quality, or condition, of the justus"; hence) *Uprightness, justice, equitable conduct.*

**jus-tus**, ta, tum, adj. [for jur-tus; fr. jū, jūr-is] ("Provided with jus"; hence) *According to, or in accordance with, law; upright, just.* — **As Subst.**, and proper name, m. *The Just*: **Aristides**, 1, § 2.

**juxta**, prep. gov. acc. [prob. for jug-sta; fr. JUG, root of jungo; STA, root of sto, "to stand"] ("Standing joined" on to; hence) *Close to or beside.*

**Lācēdāmōn**, ōnis (Acc. **Lācēdāmōna** and **Lācēdāmōnem**; Abl. sometimes **Lācēdāmōni**), f. *Lacedaemon*, otherwise called **Sparta** (now **Mistra**), the capital of **Laconia**, a country of the **Peloponnesus** (now the **Morea**) in Southern Greece. — Hence, **Lācēdāmōn-i-us**, ia, ium, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lacedaemon; Lacedaemonian.* — **As Subst.**: **a.** **Lācēdāmōn-i-us**, ii, m. *A man of Lacedaemon; a Lacedaemonian.* — **b.** **Lācēdāmōn-ii**, ōrum, m. plur. *The inhabitants of Lacedaemon; the Lacedaemonians* [Λακεδαιμόνιοι].

**Lācēdāmōn-ii**, ōrum; **Lācēdāmōn-i-us**, a, um; **Lācēdāmōn-i-us**, ii; see **Lacedaemon**.

**lā-pis**, pīdis, m. *A stone* [akin to **lā-as**].

**largī-tio**, tiōnis, f. [largī-or, "to bestow freely"] ("A bestowing freely"; hence) *In a bad sense: Bribery, corruption, esp. to obtain a public office (at Miltiades, ch. 6, § 4, with Subjunctive genitive [§ 127])*.

**lātūrus**, a, um, P. fut. of **fēro**.

**laudandus**, a, um, Gerundive of **laudo**.

**laud-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [laus, laud-is] *To praise, commend.*

**laus**, laud-is, f. *Praise, commendation.*

**lax-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [laxus, "loose"] *To loosen, unloose*: **vincūla** **ēpistolāe** **laxāre**, (to loosen the fastenings of a letter, i.e.) *to break the seal of a letter*: see **vincūlum**.

**lēgā-tus**, ti, m. [lēg(a)-o, "to send on an embassy"] ("One sent on an embassy"; hence) **1.** *An ambassador.* — **2.** *A delegate or commissioner.*

**lēg-ītīmus**, ītīma, ītīmum, adj. [lex, lēg-is] **1.** *Pertaining to law, lawful.* — **2.** *Imposed, or inflicted, by law; legal.*

**lēgo**, lēgi, lectum, lēgere, 3. v. a.: **1.** *To collect or gather.* — **2.** *To choose, select, pick out.* — **3.** *To read* [λέγω].

**Lemn-ii**, ōrum; see **Lemnus**.

**Lemnus**, i, f. *Lemnos* (now **Stalimene**), an island of the **Ægean Sea** (now **Archipelago**). — Hence, **Lemn-ii**, iōrum, m. plur. *The people of Lemnos, the Lemnians* [Λήμνιοι].

**lex**, lēgis, f. [for **leg-s**; fr. **lēg-o**, "to read"] ("That which is read"; hence, "a bill,"

i. e. a proposition reduced to writing and read (to the people) with a view of its being passed into law; hence) *A law or enactment.*

**lib-er**, ēra, ērum, adj. [akin to *libeo* or *lūb-ēo*, "to please"] ("Doing as is pleasing" to one's self, or "as one desires"; hence) *Free*, i. e. *not enslaved.* **Comp.**: *libēr-ior*; *Sup.*: *liberrimus.*

**libērāl-itas**, itātis, f. [*libērāl-is*, "liberal"] ("The quality of the *liberalis*"; hence) *Generosity, liberality.*

**libērāndus**, a, um, Gerundive of *libēro*.

**libēr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*liber*, "free"] 1. *To free, set free, or give freedom to; to deliver.* — 2. *To free, or release, from punishment, etc.*—**Pass.**: *libēr-or*, ātus sum, āri.

**liber-tas**, tātis, f. [*id.*] ("The state, or condition, of the *liber*"; hence) *Liberty, or freedom, of a people, etc.*

**licēo**, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. n. *To be allowed, or permitted; to be allowable.*—Rarely found in any other forms than the 3rd person sing. with impersonal construction—e.g. *licet*, *licuit* or *licitum est, etc.*, *licebit, etc.*: *it is, etc., allowed, permitted, or allowable; it is, etc., lawful*—and the Inf. mood.

**licet**, *licitum esset*; see *licēo*.

**ling-ua**, uae, f. [*ling-o*, "to lick"] ("The licking thing"; hence) 1. *The tongue.* — 2. *A language.*

**lis**, litis, f. *A law-suit, action at law.*

**litera**, ae, f.: 1. Sing.: *A letter of the alphabet.* — 2. Plur.: *A letter, epistle.*

**lōcūplēt-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*lōcūples*, *lōcūplēt-is*, *Nepos.*

"rich"] *To enrich.*—**Pass.**: *lōcūplēt-or*, ātus sum, āri.

**lōc-us**, i, m. (plur. *lōci*, m., and *lōca*, n.) ("That which is put, placed, or situated"; hence) *A place* [prob. akin to root *lēx*, whence *λέγω*, "to put, place," etc.].

**lōquens**, ntis, P. pres. of *lōquor*.

**lōquor**, quātus or cātus sum, qui, 3. v. dep. *To speak or talk* [akin to Sans. root *LAP*, "to speak"].

**lū-cus**, ci, m. ("That which is cut; a cut place"; hence) 1. *An open wood*; i. e. one in which the trees are not crowded together; a *wooded glade or grove*, sacred to some deity. — 2. *A wood in general* [*λύω*, "to cut"].

**luxūrīōs-e**, adv. [*luxūrīōs-us*, "luxurious"] *Luxuriously, in a luxurious way.* **Comp.**: *luxūrīōs-ius.*

**luxūrīōsius**; see *luxuriose*.  
**lūsimāchus**, i, m. *Lysimachus*; an Athenian, father of *Aristides* [*Λυσίμαχος*, "Strife-looser or -ender"].

**mācūl-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*mācūl-a*, "a spot or stain"] *Morally: To stain, blemish, mar, etc.*

**māg-is**, comp. adv. [*MAG*, root of *mag-nus*] *More; in a greater or higher degree.* **Sup.**: *maxime* (= *mag-sime*).

**māgistr-ātus**, ātis, m. [*magister*, *magistr-i*, "master"] ("The office, or rank, of a *mag-ister*"; hence) 1. *Magisterial office, magistracy.* — 2. *A magistrate.*

**magn-ōpēre**, adv. [for *magno opere*, the ablatives sing. of *magnus*, "great," and *opus*, *opēris*, "work," respectively] ("With great toil," etc.; hence)

*Very greatly or much; exceedingly, etc.*

**mag-nus**, na, num, adj.: 1. *Great, large*.—2. *Grand, mighty*.—3. *Important, weighty*.—4. With respect to age: *Advanced, old*. **Comp.**: major (=māg-yor); **Sup.**: maximus (=mag-s-imus) [root MAG, akin to Gr. μέγας, Sans mah-a, "great"; fr. Sans. root MAH, originally MAGH, "to be great, powerful," etc.].

**māj-estas**, estātis, f. [māj-us, "great"] ("The quality of the majus"; hence) *Greatness, grandeur, dignity, majesty*.

**māj-or**, us, comp. adj.; see magnus.—As **Subst.**: a. **māj-ōres**, um, m. plur. (*Older persons; i.e.*) *Men of a former age or generation; ancestors, forefathers*.—b. **mājōra**, um, n. plur. *Greater things*.

**mājōres**, um; see major.

**māl-e**, adv. [māl-us, "bad"]

1. *Badly, not well*.—2. *Unfortunately, amiss, adversely*.

**Comp.**: pējus; **Sup.**: pessime, **mālo**, mālūi, no sup., malle, v. a. irreg. [contr. fr. mag-vōlo; fr. root MAG; see magnus; vōlo, "to wish"] ("To have a great wish, or desire, for"; hence) *To choose rather, to prefer*.

**mān-ēo**, si, sum, ēre, 2. v. n.: 1. *To remain or stay*.—2. *To continue or abide* [mēv-ω].

**mānū-biāe**, biārum, f. plur. [prob. for manu-flāe; fr. manus, uncontr. gen. manu-is, "hand"; with Greek digamma before the suffix] ("Things pertaining to the hand"; hence) *Booty, spoil, etc.*, taken from the enemy.

**mā-nus**, nūs, f. ("The measuring thing"; hence) 1. *A hand*.—2. *A body, band, company, etc.* [akin to Sans. root MĀ, "to measure"].

**Mārāthon**, ōnis, f. *Mara-thon*; s. town on the eastern

coast of Attica, where Miltiades defeated the Persians.—Hence, **Mārāthōn-yus**, Ia, Ium, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Marathon*; at *Marathon* [Μαραθών].

**Mardōnīus**, ii, m. *Mardonius*; a son-in-law of Darius, and general of the Persian army defeated by Pausanias at Platēa.

**māre**, is, n. *The sea* [akin to Sans. vāri, "water"].

**mār-ytīmus**, Itīma, Itīmum, adj. [mār-e, "sea"] *Of, or belonging to, the sea; sea-: maritimi prædones, sea-robbers, i.e. pirates: mārītimum impērium, command at sea or naval command*.

**mā-ter**, tris, f. ("The producer," or "she that brings forth"; hence) *A mother* [akin to Gr. μή-τηρ, Sans. mā-trī, fr. root MĀ, in the meaning of "to produce"].

**mātr-īmōnīum**, īmōnīi, n. [mater, matr-is, "mother"] ("That which appertains to a mater"; hence) *Marriage, matrimony*.

**maxīm-e**, sup. adv. [maximus, "greatest"] *In the greatest or highest degree; especially, exceedingly*. **Comp.**: māgis; see magis.

**maxīmus**, a, um, sup. adj.; see magnus.

**mēd-ōr**, no perf., ēri, 2. v. dep. ("To heal"; hence) With **Dat.** [§ 127]: *To provide against or for* [μεί-ομαι, "to care for"].

1. **mēd-īcus**, īci, m. [mēd-ōr, "to heal"] ("A healer"; hence) *A physician*.

2. **Mēdicus**, a, um; see Mēdus.

**Mēdus**, i, m. *A Mede*.—Hence: 1. **Mēd-īa**, Ia, f.: a. *The country of the Medes; Media*; extending along the south of the Caspian Sea.—b. ("Persia"; hence) **Mēdī-cus**, ca, cum, adj.

*Persian*: *Medica vestis*, a *Persian garment*, i.e. a long, loose, flowing robe.—2. *Mēd-us*, a, um, adj. *Median*; *Persian*.

*mēmōr-ia*, iae, f. [*mēmōr*, "mindful"] ("The state, or quality, of the *memor*"; hence) *Memory*, *recollection*, *remembrance*.

*mēr-ōr*, Itus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep. *To deserve*, *merit* [akin to *μερ* or *μop*, root of *μείp-ομαι*, "to obtain by lot"].

*mēri-dies*, diei, m. [for *mēdi-dies*; fr. *mēdi-us*, "middle"; dies, "day"] 1. *Mid-day*, *noon*.—2. *The south*.

*mēritus*, a, um, P. perf. of *mērōr*.

*mētallum*, i, n. *A mine* [*μέταλλον*].

*miles*, Itis, comm. gen. *A soldier*.

*Milēsius*, a, um; see *Milētus*.

*Milētus*, i, f. *Miletus*; a city of Caria, in Asia Minor.—Hence, *Milē-sius* (for *Milet-sius*), sia, sium, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Miletus* [*Μίλητος*].

*millt-āris*, āre, adj. [*miles*, *millt-is*, "a soldier"] 1. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *a soldier*.—2. *Such as a soldier does*, *wears*, etc.; *military*.

*mill-e*, num. adj. indecl. *A thousand*: sometimes with Gen. of "thing distributed" [§ 130].—As Subst.: *millia*, ium, n. plur. *A thousand*.—Phrase: *Millia passuum*, *a thousand (of) paces*, i.e. a (*Roman*) *mile*, estimated at 1618 English yards, or 142 yards less than an English mile [akin to *χίλι-οι*].

*Miltiādes*, is, m. *Miltiades*; a celebrated Athenian general and statesman, "the son of Cimon." The Cimon, however, thus mentioned was not the Cimon whose life Nepos has written. The latter was the son

of Miltiades, not his father. It may here be remarked that it was far from an unfrequent custom amongst the ancients for a man to give his son the name of his own father: so that corresponding names belonged to alternate generations.—With reference to what Nepos has stated as to the ancient descent of Miltiades, and the glory of his ancestors, it is to be observed that he was said to have descended from Æacus, who flourished about B.C. 1270; from Ajax and Codrus, who died respectively B.C. 1184 and 1070. Æacus was the reputed son of Jove, and one of the judges in Hades. Ajax was one of the most renowned commanders at the siege of Troy. Codrus devoted his life for the welfare of his country in a war against the Heraclidae, an oracle having declared that victory would attend the arms of that nation whose king was killed in battle [*Μιλτιάδης*].

*Min-erva*, ervae, f. ("The thinking one, or the one having mind"; hence) *Minerva*; a Roman female deity, regarded as the goddess of wisdom [root *MEN* (whence *mēmīni*), akin to Sans. root *MAN*, "to think"].

*mīnīm-e*, sup. adv. [*mīnīm-us*] *In the least degree*, *by no means*.

*minus*, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of minor, "less"] 1. *Less*, *in a less degree*, etc.—2. To make an emphatic negation: *Not at all*, *by no means*: *minus bene*, *not at all well*, i.e. *badly*: *quō mīnus* (or as one word, *quōmīnus*), fold. by Subj. [§ 132, 1, (2)], *that one, etc., should not do*, etc.: *from doing*, etc.

*mirā-bilis*, bile, adj. [*mir(a)-or*, "to wonder"] *Wonderful*, *extraordinary*. Comp.: *mirā-bill-ior*.

**mirandus**, a, um, Gerundive of **miror**.

**mi-ror**, rātus sum, rāri, 1. v. dep. ("To smile upon" in indication of approval; hence) 1. *To admire*.—2. *To wonder at; to be amazed* [akin to Sans. root **SMI**, "to smile"].

**mir-us**, a, um, adj. [**mir-or**, "to wonder"] *Wonderful, amazing, marvellous*, etc.

**miscēo**, miscūi, mistum or mixtum, miscēre, 2. v. a.: 1. *To mix, mingle*.—2. *To disturb, throw into confusion* [akin to **μίσγω** = **μίσγωμι**, "to mix"; and to Sans. **miç-ra**, "mixed"].

**missus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **mitto**.

**mitto**, misi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. *To cause to go; to send*: at **Milt.** ch. 1, § 2, with Supine in **um** [§ 141, § 5]; and at **Paus.** 2, 3, with **Dat.** of thing and **Dat.** of recipient [§ 108].—**Pass.**: **mitt-or**, missus sum, mitti.

**modest-ia**, iæ, f. [**modest-us**, "modest"] ("The quality of the *modestus*"; hence) *Modesty, unassuming behaviour*.

**mō-dus**, di, m.: 1. *A measure, or standard* by which anything is measured.—2. *A manner, method, way, mode* [akin to Sans. root **MĀ**, "to measure"; whence also **μέτρον**, "a measure"].

**mōen-ia**, ium, n. plur. ("The things that ward off"; hence) *Defensive walls, fortifications* [akin to **ἀμύνω**, "to ward off"].

**mon-s**, tis, m. [for **min-s**; fr. **min-ēo**, "to project"] ("A projecting"; hence, "that which projects or juts forth"; hence) *A mountain*.

**mōrandi**, Gerund in **di** from **mōror**: **morandi tempus** [§ 141, 2].

**morb-us**, bi, m. *A sickness or disease; an ailment*, etc.

**mōr-ior**, tūs sum, i, 3.

v. dep. *To die* [akin to Sans. root **MRI**, "to die"].

**mōr-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [**mōr-a**, "delay"] *To delay; to tarry, linger; waste time*, etc.

**mor-s**, tis, f. [**mōr-ior**] ("A dying"; hence) *Death*.

**mortuus**, a, um, P. perf. of **mōrior**.

**m-ōs**, ōris, m. [for **mē-os**; fr. **mē-o**, "to go"] ("The going, the pursuing one's way"; hence) 1. *The will*, etc., of a person.—2. *Custom, habit, usage*.

**mōtus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **mōvēo**.

**mōvēo**, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. v. a.: 1. *To move, set in motion*.—2. *To move, affect, influence*.—**Pass.**: **mōvēor**, mōtus sum, mōvēri.

**mult-ītudo**, Itūdīsis, f. [**mult-us**, "much, many"] ("The quality of the *multus*"; hence) 1. *A great number, a multitude*.—2. *Of common people: The crowd, the multitude*.

1. **mult-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [**mult-a**, "a fine"] *To fine, impose a fine upon*; followed by **Abl.** of that **ia** which the fine consists.—**Pass.**: **mult-or**, ātus sum, āri.

2. **multo**, adv. [adverbial **abl.** of **mult-us**] *In specifications of time; before or after ante or post*: *Long, much*.

**mult-um**, adv. [**mult-us**] *Much, greatly*.

**mul-tus**, ta, tum, adj.: 1. **Sing.**: *Much*.—In **Neut.** with following **Gen.** [§ 131]: *Much of something*.—2. **Plur.**: *Many*.—As **Subst.**: **multi**, ōrum, m. plur. *Many persons*.—**Comp.**: **plūs**; **Sup.**: **plūrimus** [perhaps akin to **πολύς**].

**mūnus**, ōris, n.: 1. *An office, employment, duty*, etc.—2. *A gift, present*.

**mū-rus**, ri, m. ("The encircling thing"; hence) *A wall of a city, etc.* [akin to Sans. root **MUR**, "to encircle"].

**mū-to**, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. freq. [for mov-to; fr. **mōv-ō**, "to move"] ("To move much or away from its place"; hence) *To change, alter.*—Pass.: **mū-tor**, tātus sum, tāri.

**Mycāle**, es, f. *Mycalē*; a promontory of Ionia in Asia Minor, with a city of the same name [**Μυκάλη**].

**nactus**, a, um, P. perf. of **nanciscor**.

**nam**, conj.: 1. *For.* — 2. In transitions: *But, though, indeed.*

**nam-que**, conj. [nam, "for"; suffix, que] An emphatic confirmative particle: *For, for indeed, for truly.*

**nanciscor**, nactus or nactus sum, nancisci, 3. v. dep. *To attain, get, or obtain* [akin to Sans. root **NAḢ**, "to attain"].

**nā-scor** (old form **gna-scor**), tus sum, sci, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To be born.*—2. With Abl. of origin, or with ex: *To be born, sprung, or descended from* [root **GNA**, another form of root **GEN** = **yev**, akin to Sans. root **JAN** in intransitive force].

**nā-tio**, tīōnis, f. [na-scor] ("A being born"; hence) *A nation, race of people.*

**nā-tūra**, turæ, f. [na-scor, "to be born"] ("A being born"; hence, "birth"; hence) 1. *Nature.*—2. *Natural character or disposition; nature.*

1. **nātus**, a, um, P. perf. of **nascor**.

2. **nā-tus**, tūs (only found in Abl. Sing.), m. [nā-scor, "to be born"] *Birth, age.*—Phrase: *Magno natu, of great, or advanced, age* [§ 115].

**nāv-ālis**, āle, adj. [nav-is, "a ship"] ("Of, or belonging to, a ship or ships"; hence) *Naval, sea-.*

**nāvis**, is, f. *A ship* [akin to Gr. **ναῦς** and Sans. **naus**].

**nē**, adv. and conj.: 1. Adv.: *Not: ne quidem, not even.*—2. Conj. [§ 152, i, (2)]: a. *That not, lest.*—b. After words denoting fear: *That.*—c. After words denoting "hindrance," etc.: *That not; from doing, etc., or the being done, etc.* [prob. akin to Sans. **na**, "not"].

**nec**; see **neque**.

**necess-ārius**, āria, ārium, adj. [nēcesse, "needful"] ("Of, or belonging to, the *necesse*"; hence, "needful"; hence) With Dat.: *Nearly related to one, through natural ties.*

**nē-fas**, n. indecl. [nē, "not"; fas, "divine law"] ("That which is against, or contrary to, divine law"; hence) *A wicked deed; a wickedness or impiety.*

**nē-g-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: *To say "no"; to give a denial or refusal.*—2. Act.: With Objective clause: *To deny that a thing, etc., is, etc.; to say or affirm that a thing, etc., is not, etc.* [Sansk. root **AN** (h=gh), "to say"; nē, "no, not"].

**nē-mo**, mīnis, m. and f. [contracted fr. **ne-homo**; fr. **ne**, "not"; **hōmo**, "a person"] *No person, nobody, no one.*

**Nept-ūnus**, ūni, m. ("The Bather") *Neptune*; the mythic god of the sea and waters [akin to **νῆπτος**, "to bathe"].

**nē-que** (contracted **nec**), conj. [nē, "not"; que, "and"] *And not, nor: neque . . . neque, neither . . . nor.*

**nē-scīo**, scīvi or scīi, scītum, scire, 4. v. a. [nē, "not"; scīo, "to know"] *Not to know, to be ignorant of.*—Phrase: *Nescio quis*

(in all cases), *I know not who*, etc., or *what*.

**nihil**; see **nihilum**.

**nī-hīlum**, **hīli**, n. (also by apocope, **nihil**, n. indecl.) [for **ne-hīlum**; **ne**, "not"; **hīlum** = **filum**, "a thread"] ("Not a thread"; hence) *Nothing*.

**nī-si**, conj. [**nī**, "not"; **si**, "if"] 1. *If not, unless*.—2. *Except*.

**nītor**, **nīsus** or **nīxus sum**, **nīti**, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To lean*.—2. *To exert one's self; to labour, endeavour, make efforts*.—3. *To be dependent upon, to be supported by*.

**nīxus**, a, um, P. perf. of **nītor**.

**no**, **nāvi**, no sup., **nāre**, 1. v. n. *To swim or float* [akin to **vēu**].

**nōbīles**, **īum**; see **nōbīlis**.

**nō-bīlis**, **bīlis**, adj. [no-sco] ("That is, or can be, known"; hence) 1. *Famous, renowned, celebrated*.—2. *Noble*.—As Subst.: **nōbīles**, **īum**, m. plur. *Nobles, noblemen*. **Comp.**: **nōbīli-ior**; Sup.: **nōbīli-issīmus**.

**noct-urnus**, **urna**, **urnum**, adj. [**nox**, **noct-is**, "night"] *Of, or belonging to, the night; nocturnal, night-*.

**n-ōlo**, **ōlūi**, **olle**, v. irreg. [contracted fr. **ne**, **volo**; **nē**, "not"; **vōlo**, "to wish"] *To not wish, to be unwilling*.

**nō-men**, **mīnis**, n. [no-sco, "to know"] ("That which serves for knowing" an object; hence) 1. *A name*.—2. *Fame, reputation, renown*.

**nōmīnā-tim**, adv. [**nōmīn(a)-o**, "to name"] *By name, expressly*.

**nōmīn-o**, **āvi**, **ātum**, **āre**, 1. v. a. [**nōmen**, **nōmīn-is**] *To name, call by name*.

**non**, adv. *Not*.—Particular use: **non** placed before a negative word forms, in connection with it, a slight affirmative: **non**

**nullus**, or as one word, **nonnullus**, (not *none*, i.e.) *some* [akin to **Sans-na** or **no**].

**non-nullus**, **nulla**, **nullum**, adj. [**non**, "not"; **nullus**, "none"; see **non**] *Some*.

**nos**, plur. of **ēgo**.

**nos-ter**, **tra**, **trum**, pron. poss. [**nos**, "we"] *Our, our own, ours*.

**nōtus**, a, um, (P. perf. pass. of **nosco**, "to know"; as) adj. *Known, well known*. **Comp.**: **nōt-ior**; Sup.: **nōt-issīmus**.

**nōvus**, a, um, adj. *New*. [akin to Gr. **νέος**, and **Sans. nava**].

**nox**, **noctis**, f. *Night* [akin to **νύξ**, **Sans. nakta**].

**nūbo**, **nupsi** (and **nupta sum**), **nuptum**, **nūbere**, 2. v. a. and n. [**nub-es**, "a cloud"] ("To cloud over"; hence, (Act.) "to cover"; (Pass. in reflexive force or Neut.) "To cover one's self"; hence, of a woman in reference to her putting on the bridal veil) With Dat. [§ 107]: *To marry or wed*.

**n-ullus**, **ulla**, **ullum**, adj. [for **ne-ullus**; fr. **nē**, "not"; **ullus**, "any"] *Not any, none, no*.

**nūm-ērus**, **ēri**, n. ("The distributed thing"; hence) 1. *A number*.—2. *A multitude; large number, great numbers* [akin to **vēu-ω**, "to distribute"].

**numm-us** (**num-**), i, m. *Money* [**νοῦμμος**].

**nun-c**, adv. *Now, at this time* [for **nun-ce**; akin to **νῦν** (**Sans. nu** or **nā**), with demonstrative suffix **ce**].

**n-unquam**, adv. [for **ne-unquam**; fr. **ne**, "not"; **unquam**, "ever"] *Not ever or at any time; never*.

**nuntī-o**, **āvi**, **ātum**, **āre**, 1. v. a. [**nuntī-us**, "a messenger"] *To announce, report, etc.*

**nuntī-us**, i, m. [perhaps contracted fr. **nov-ven-tus**; fr. **nōvus**, "new"; **vēn-īo**, "to come"] ("A person, or thing, newly

omne"; hence) 1. *A bearer of news or tidings; a messenger, courier, etc.*—2. *News or tidings; a message.*

nuptum, Supine in um fr. nūbo.

nuptūrus, a, um, P. fut. of nūbo.

n-usquam, adv. [for ne-usquam; fr. ne, "not"; usquam, "any where"] *Not any where, nowhere.*

ob, prep. gov. acc. *On account of, for* [akin to ἐπ-ι; also to Sans. ap-ī, "thereto, by"].

ob-ēo, īvi or īi, Itum, Ire, v. a. irreg. [ōb, "towards"; ēo, "to go"] *To go towards*—With diem or diem suprēmum, ("To go to one's day or last day," i.e.) *To die.*

ob-rūo, rūi, rūtum, rūere, 3. v. a. [ōb, "without force"; ruo (in active force), "to throw down"] ("To throw down, overthrow"; hence) *To overwhelm, weigh down, with evil habits, etc.*—Pass.: obrūor, rūtus sum, rūi.

ob-rūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of obrūo.

ob-sisto, stīti, stītum, sistere, 3. v. n. [ōb, "over against"; sisto, "to station one's self"] ("To station one's self over against or opposite"; hence) *To oppose; to offer resistance, opposition, etc.*

obsolē-tus, ta, tum, adj. [obsolē-o, "to wear out," etc.] *Of honours, etc.: Valueless, of no account or estimation.* ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: obsolēt-ior; Sup.: obsolēt-issimus.

ob-sto, stīti, stātum, stare, 1. v. n. [ōb, "over against"; sto, "to stand"] ("To stand over against"; hence) *To withstand, oppose, present an obstacle, etc.*

ob-strūo, struxi, structum,

strūere, 3. v. a. [ōb, "towards"; strūo, "to build"] ("To build towards"; hence) *To block, or close, up.*

ob-tinēo, tīnti, tentum, tīnere, 2. v. a. [for ob-tēno; fr. ōb, "without force"; tēno, "to hold"] ("To hold, or lay hold of," with the hands; hence) *To acquire, get possession of, obtain.*

ob-trecto, trectāvi, trectātum, trectāre, 1. v. n. [for ob-tracto; fr. ōb, "against"; tracto, "to drag"] ("To drag" forward "against" a person, etc.; hence) *To detract from or disparage; to be opposed or in a state of opposition.*

ob-viam, adv. [adverbial Acc. fem. of obvius, "going to meet"] *Towards, in order to meet: obviam ire, to go to meet or encounter.*

occā-sio, sīōnis, f. [for occad-sio; fr. occid-o, "to fall out or happen," through true root OCCAD] ("A falling out or happening"; hence) *An opportunity, occasion.*

of-fendo, fendi, fensum, fendere, 3. v. a. [for ob-fendo; fr. ōb, "against"; obsolete fendo, "to strike"] ("To strike, or stumble, against"; hence) *To run against; to light upon, meet, find, esp. by accident or chance.*—Pass.: of-fendor, fensus sum, fendi.

offen-sio, sīōnis, f. [for offend-sio; fr. offend-o] 1. *A giving offence to; an offending, or displeasing, of.*—2. *Disfavour, dislike, ill-will, odium.*

offensus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of offendo.

of-fic-ium, īi, n. [for op-fic-ium; fr. (ops) ōp-is, "aid"; fīc-īo, "to perform," etc.] ("The performing, or rendering, of aid"; hence) *A voluntary service; a favour, kindness, etc.*

omnis, e, adj. *All.*—As Subst.: a. omn-es, ium, comm. gen.

plur. *All persons, all.*—b. *omnia*, lum, n. plur. *All things.*

*ōpēr-a*, æ, f. [*ōpēr-or*, "to work"] ("A working"; hence) *Aid, assistance, help.*

*opes*, um; see *ops*.

*ōpīn-īo*, īōnis, f. [*ōpīn-or*, "to think"] ("A thinking"; hence) *Opinion, expectation, belief, idea.*

*ōport-et*, ūit, ēre (only in 3rd person and Inf. mood), 2. v. n. (*It*) *is necessary, fit, proper.*

*oppīdān-i*, ōrum, m. plur. [*oppīdān-us*, "of, or belonging to, a town"; hence, as Subst. plur.] *The towns-men or towns-people.*

*oppīdum*, i, n.: 1. *A town.*—2. In an especial sense: *The town*, i.e. *Athens*; *Miltiades*, ch. 4, § 2.

*op-prīmo*, pressī, pressum, primēre, 3. v. a. [for *ob-prēmo*; fr. *ōb*, "against"; *prēmo*, "to press"] ("To press against"; hence) 1. *To crush, overwhelm, extinguish.*—2. *To subdue, overthrow, overpower.*

*oppugnandus*, a, um, Gerundive of *oppugno*.

*oppugnā-tor*, tōris, m. [*oppugn(a)-o*, "to besiege"] *A besieger.*

*op-pugno*, pugnāvi, pugnātum, pugnāre, 1. v. a. [for *ob-pugno*; fr. *ōb*, "against"; *pugno*, "to fight"] 1. *To fight against, attack.*—2. *To lay siege to, besiege, a city, etc.*

*op-s*, is (Nom. Sing. does not occur, and the Dat. is found perhaps only once), f. [probably for *ap-s*; fr. *āp-iscor*, "to obtain"] 1. ("The obtaining thing"; hence) *Power, might, etc.*—2. ("The obtained thing"; hence) *a.* Mostly plur.: *Means of any kind, whether property, wealth, etc., or resources, influences, etc.*—b. *Aid, help, succour.*

*optīm-e*, sup. adv. [*optīm-ns*,

"best"] *In the best way; very well.*

*ōpūlent-īa*, īæ, f. [*ōpūlens*, *ōpūlent-is*, "wealthy"] ("The condition of the *opulens*"; hence) *Wealth, opulence.*

*ōpus*, ēris, n.: 1. *Work, labour.*—2. *A military work for investing or assaulting a place.*—3. *A defensive work, fortification, etc.* [akin to Sans. *apas*].

*ōrā-cūlum*, cūli, n. [or(a)-o, "to speak"] ("That which serves for speaking" the mind of the gods; hence) *A divine announcement or response; an oracle.*

*ōrā-tīo*, tīōnis, f. [*id.*] ("A speaking"; hence) 1. *A speech or oration.*—2. *Eloquence.*

*ōriens*, ntis, P. pres. of *ōrior*.

*ōr-ior*, tus sum, iri, 3. and 4. v. dep. ("To stir, or bestir, one's self; to rise"; hence) 1. *To commence, begin, etc.*—2. *Of a storm: To rise* [root *or*, akin to *ōp-vūpai*].

*ornātus*, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *orno*.

*orno*, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.:

1. *To adorn, ornament, embellish.*

—2. *To equip, fit out, furnish, provide.*—3. *To get ready, supply.*—

Pass.: *ornor*, ātus sum, āri.

*ōr-o*, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*os*, *ōr-is*, "a mouth"] ("To use the mouth"; hence, "to speak"; hence) *To pray, beg, entreat, beseech.*

*ostrācismus*, i, m. *A banishing by polisherds, ostracism* [*ōστρακισμός*].

*pac-tum*, ti, n. [*pac-iscor*, "to covenant"] ("That which is covenanted," etc.; hence) *An agreement, covenant, compact.*

*pār*, pāris, adj. *Equal.*

*parco*, pēperci (less frequently *parsi*), parcītum and parsum, parcēre, 3. v. n. [*parcus*, "spar-

ing"] ("To be sparing"; hence) With Dat. of thing: *To spare, to abstain, or refrain, from; to let alone.*

**Pārī**, ōrum; **Pārius**, a, um; see **Pārus**.

**par-s**, tis, f. *A part, piece, portion, share.*

**Pārus**, i, f. *Parus*; an island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclādes.—Hence, **Pār-yus**, Ia, Ium, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Parus*; *Parian*.—As Subst.: **Pārī**, ōrum, m. plur. *The people of Parus; the Parians* [Πάριοι].

**passūrus**, a, um, P. fut. of **pātlor**.

**pas-sus**, sūs, m. [for **pad-sus**; fr. **PAD**, root of **pando**, "to spread out"] ("A spreading out" of the feet in walking; hence) 1. *A step or pace*.—2. As a measure of length: *A pace equal to five Roman feet.*

**pāt-ē-fācio**, fēci, factum, **fācere**, 3. v. a. [pāt-ēo, "to lie open"; (e) connecting vowel; **fācio**, "to make"] ("To make to lie open"; hence) 1. *To open; to make, or lay, open*.—2. *To disclose, reveal, make known.*

**pāt-ēo**, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *To lie or be open* [akin to πατ-άπτωμι].

**pā-ter**, tris, m. *A father* [πατήρ, Sans. *pt-tri*].

**pātlor**, passus sum, **pāti**, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To bear, endure, support, undergo, etc.*—2. *To allow, permit, suffer* [akin to παθ, root of πάσχω].

**pātrī-a**, æ, f. [adj. **pātrīus**, "belonging to a father"; as Subst. with terra to be supplied] *Fatherland; native land or country.*

1. **pātr-yus**, Ia, Ium, adj. [pater, patr-is] 1. *Of, or belonging to, a father; paternal.*

2. **pātrī-us**, a, um, adj.

[pātrī-a] *Of, or belonging to, one's country; native.*

**paucus**, a, um, adj.: 1. Sing.: *Small, whether in size or number.*

—2. Plur.: *Few*. **Comp.** **pauc-lor**; Sup.: **pauc-issimus**.

**pau-per**, pēris, adj. [prob. for **pauc-fer**; fr. **pauc-us** (plur.); fēr-o] ("Getting few things"; hence) *Poor, needy, of scanty means*.—As Subst.: *A poor person*. **Comp.**: **pauper-lor**; Sup.: **pauper-rimus**.

**pauper-tas**, tātis, f. [pauper, "poor"] ("The state of the pauper"; hence) *Poverty, need, scanty means.*

**Pausaniās**, æ, m. *Pausanias*; a Spartan general, who commanded at the battle of Plataea [Παυσανίας, "Allayer of sorrow"].

**pāx**, pācis, f. [for **pac-s**; fr. root **PAC**, or **PAG**, whence **pā-iscor**, "to bind, to covenant"; **pango**, "to fasten"] ("The binding, or fastening, thing"; hence) *Peace.*

**pēcū-nīa**, nīæ, f. [for **pēcud-nīa**; fr. **pēcus**, **pēcūd-is**, "cattle"] ("The thing pertaining to **pecus**"; hence) 1. *Property, riches, wealth.*—2. *Money; a sum of money.*

**pēcūnī-ōsus**, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [pecuni-a, "money"] ("Full of **pecūnī-a**"; hence) *Rich, wealthy*. **Comp.**: **pēcūnīōs-lor**; Sup.: **pēcūnīōs-issimus**.

**pēd-es**, Itis, m. [for **pēd-i-ts**; fr. **pes**, **pēd-is**, "a foot"; 1, root of **ēo**, "to go"] 1. *One that goes on foot*.—2. *A foot-soldier*.—Plur.: *Infantry.*

**pēd-ī-sēqu-us**, i, m. [pes, pēd-is, "a foot"; (i) connecting vowel; **sēqu-or**, "to follow"] ("A foot-following one"; hence) *A foot-attendant or -servant; a foot-man.*

**pello**, pēpūli, pulsum, pellēre, 3. v. a. ("To cause to go";

hence) 1. *To drive out or away; to expel.*—2. *To drive out of one's country or into banishment; to banish.*—Pass.: *pellor, pulsus sum, pelli* [akin to Sans. root PAL, "to go"].

*për-ëo*, *ivi* or *li*, *Itum*, *Ire*, v. n. irreg. [*për*, "through"; *ëo*, "to go"] ("To go through"; hence) *To perish, lose one's life, die.*

*përëundus*, a, um, Gerundive of *përëo*: *sibi esse përeundum*, (that it must be perished by him; i.e.) *that he must perish* [§§ 144, 1 and 1. a].

*per-fëro*, *tüll*, *lätum*, *ferre*, v. a. irreg. [*per*; *fëro*, "to bear"] 1. [*per*, "without force"] *To bear, carry, convey.*—2. [*per*, "wholly"] ("To bear wholly"; hence) *Of punishment: To bear, or undergo, the full term or extent of.*

*perficiendus*, a, um, Gerundive of *perficio*.

*per-ficio*, *fëci*, *fectum*, *ficëre*, 3. v. a. [for *per-fäcio*; fr. *për*, "thoroughly"; *fäcio*, "to do"] ("To do thoroughly"; hence) 1. *To execute, accomplish, carry out.*—2. *To bring about, effect.*

*përi-cülum*, *cülü*, n. [obsol. *përi-or*, "to try"] ("That which serves for trying"; hence) 1. *A trial, experiment.*—2. *Danger, hazard, peril.*

*permötus*, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *permövëor*.

*per-mövëo*, *mövi*, *mötum*, *mövëre*, 2. v. a. [*për*, "thoroughly"; *mövëo*, "to move"] ("To move thoroughly"; hence) *To move, or affect, deeply; to rouse, excite, influence.*—Pass.: *permövëor*, *mötus sum*, *mövëri*.

*per-pëtior*, *pessus sum*, *pëtii*, 3. v. dep. [for *per-pätior*, fr. *per*, "completely"; *pätior*, "to bear"] ("To bear completely"; hence) *To bear or suffer with*

*patience; to endure, submit to, etc.*

*perpëtü-o*, adv. [*perpëtü-us*, "constant"] *Constantly, uninterruptedly, in unbroken succession.*

*per-pët-üs*, *üa*, *üm*, adj. ("Extending through"; hence) 1. *Constant, uninterrupted, perpetual.*—2. *Of time, etc.: Whole, entire* [*për*, "through"; root *PET*, akin to *per-ávñµi*, and to *pät-ëo*].

*Persæ*, *ärum*, m. plur. *The Persians, or inhabitants of Persia.*—Hence, *Pers-is*, *Idis*, f. *The country of the Persians; Persia* [Πέρσαι].

*per-sëquor*, *sëquütus* or *sëcütus sum*, *sëqui*, 3. v. dep. [*për*, "continually"; *sequor*, "to follow"] ("To follow continually or perseveringly"; hence) *In hostile meaning: To take vengeance on, proceed against, etc.*

*Persis*, *Idis*; see *Persæ*.

*per-terrëo*, *terrü*, *territum*, *terrëre*, 2. v. a. [*për*, "thoroughly"; *terrëo*, "to frighten"] *To frighten thoroughly, to terrify greatly.*—Pass.: *per-terrëor*, *territus sum*, *terrëri*.

*per-tinëo*, *tinäi*, *tentum*, *tinëre*, 2. v. n. [for *per-tënëo*; fr. *për*, "thoroughly"; *tënëo*, "to hold"] ("To hold thoroughly"; hence) *To belong, relate, or have reference to.*

*pertülissem*, pluperf. subj. of *perfero*.

*perturbätus*, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *perturbo*.

*per-turbo*, *turbävi*, *turbätum*, *turbäre*, 1. v. a. [*për*, "utterly"; *turbo*, "to disturb"] *To disturb utterly; to discompose, embarrass.*—Pass.: *per-turbor*, *turbätus sum*, *turbäri*.

*per-vënio*, *vëni*, *ventum*, *vënire*, 4. v. n. [*për*, "quite"; *vënio*, "to come"] ("To come

quite" to a place, *etc.*; hence) *To reach or arrive: to come, etc.*  
 perventūrus, a, um, P. fut. of pervēno.

pēt-o, īvi and īi, Itum, ēre, 3. v. a.: 1. ("To fly" towards; hence) *To seek; i.e.: a. To direct one's course, or repair, to; to go to.—b. To seek for protection; to flee to, take refuge in, etc.—c. To look or search after.—d. To beg, solicit, entreat.*—2. ("To fall" upon; hence) *To aim at; to attack, assail* [akin to Sans. root PAT, "to fly," also, "to fall"].

Phālērūs, a, um; Phāler-ycus, a, um; see Phālērūm.

Phālērūm, ī, n. *Phalerum*; the oldest harbour of Athens, connected with the city by a long wall.—Hence, Phālēr-ycus, ica, icum, and Phālēr-ūs, ēa, ēum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Phalerum* [Φαληρόν].

Philippides, æ, m. *Philippides*; the name of the courier, mentioned in Miltiades, ch. 4, § 3 [Φίλιππίδης].

Phœnicē, es, f. *Phœnicē* or *Phœnicia*; a country of Syria celebrated for its purple. Its chief cities were Tyre and Sidon.—Hence, Phœnic-es, um, m. plur. *The people of Phœnicia, or the Phœnicians*; celebrated as the earliest navigators and as founders of many colonies, especially of Carthage [Φοινικῇ].

Phœnicēs, um; see Phœnicē.  
 Pisistrātus, ī, m. *Pisistratus*, Tyrant of Athens [Πεισιστρατός, "Persuader of the army"].

plācātus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of plāce.—2. Pa.: *Soothed, calmed, quiet, gentle.* 33 Comp.: plācāt-ior; Sup.: plācāt-issimus.

plāc-eo, ūi, Itum, ēre, 2. v. n. *To be pleasing or agreeable; to please* [perhaps akin to Sans.

root PRI, "to please"; also, "to love"; whence Gr. φιλ-έω].

plāc-o, āvi, ātum, ēre, 1. v. a. [akin to plāc-ēo] *To soothe, calm, quiet, appease.*—Pass.: plāc-or, ātus sum, āri.

Plātæse, ārum, f. plur. *Platææ* (now Palæo Castro); a city of Bœotia, near which the Greeks gained a great victory over the Persians.—Hence *Platæ-ensis*, ense, adj. *Of, or at, Platææ.*—As Subst.: *Platæenses*, ūm, m. plur. *The people of Platææ; the Platæans* [Πλαταιαί].

Platæenses, ūm; *Platæ-ensis*, e; see *Platæse*.

plec-to, prps. no perf. nor sup., tēre, 3. v. a. ("To strike, to punish with blows"; hence) *Pass.: 1. To be punished.—2. To be blamed, censured, or found fault with.*—Pass.: *plec-tor*, no perf., ti [akin to πλῆγ, root of πλῆσσω].

plē-nus, na, num, adj. [plē-o, "to fill"] With Gen. [§ 119, b] *Full of, abounding in.* 33 Comp.: plēn-ior; Sup.: plēn-issimus.

plērīque; see plērusque.  
 plērumque, adv. [adverbial neut. of plērusque] *For the most part, generally.*

plērusque, plērāque, plērum-que, adv. [a strengthened form of plērus, "very many"] 1. Sing.: *The larger, or greater, part of.*—2. Plur.: *Very many, a very great part, most of.*—As Subst.: *plerique*, m. plur. *Most, or very many, persons.*

plūres, ūm; see 1. plus.  
 plurīm-um, sup. adv. [adverbial neut. of plūrīm-us] *Very much, very frequently.*

plū-rīmus, rīma, rīnum, sup. adj. [PLR, root of plē-o, "to fill"; (i) connecting vowel; sssimus superl. suffix; = ple-i-ssim-us; changed as follows: plei-simus, pli-simus, ploi-simus, ploi-

rŭmus, plŭ-rŭmus] ("Most, or very, full"; hence) 1. Sing.: *Very much*.—2. Plur.: a. *Very many*.—b. *Most*.—As Subst.: plŭrŭmi, ōrum, m. plur. *Most persons*.

1. plŭs, plŭris (plur. plŭres, plŭra), comp. adj. [contracted and changed fr. ple-or; PLĒ, root of plē-o, "to fill"; comparative suffix "or"] ("Fuller"; hence) *More*.—As Subst.: plŭres, ūm, comm. gen. plur.: *The more; the majority*.

2. plus, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of 1. plus] *More: plus quam, more than*.

Pœcīlĕ, es, f. *Pœcile*; a celebrated hall, or portico, at Athens [Ποικίλη, "Variegated"].

pœna, æ, f. ("The purifying thing"; hence) 1. *Compensation, satisfaction*: pœnas dāre, *to give satisfaction, i.e. to undergo punishment*.—2. *Penalty, punishment* [ποινή, akin to Sans. root pŭ, "to purify"].

pœn-ŷet, ŷit, no sup., ŷtĕre, 2. v. a. impers. [pœn-lo=pŭn-lo, "to punish"] ("It punishes," etc.; hence) With Acc. of person and Gen. of thing [§ 184]: *It repents one of something; i.e. I, etc., repent of; I, etc., grieve, or am sorry, for something*.

pol-lĭcĕor, lĭcĭtus sum, lĭcĕri, 2. v. dep. a. and n. [for pot-lĭcĕor; fr. inseparable prefix pŏt, "much"; lĭcĕor, "to bid" at an auction] ("To bid much or largely"; hence) 1. Act.: *To hold forth, or promise, a thing*.—2. Neut.: *To make a promise, to promise*.

pŏno, pŏŷi, pŏŷitum, pŏnĕre, 3. v. a. [usually regarded as contracted fr. pŏŷino (i.e. po, inseparable prefix with augmentative force; ŷino, "to let down"), "to let down quite"; but rather fr. a root Pos] 1. *To put, place,*

or set.—2. Of life: *To lay down*.—Pass.: pŏnor, pŏŷtus sum, pŏni.

pon-s, tis, m. ("A road," as "that which serves for going" over water, etc.; hence) *A bridge* [akin to Sans. pathin for panthan, "a road"; fr. root PATH (=PAD), "to go"].

pŏpŭli-scĭtum, ŷcĭti, n. (or, as two words, populi scĭtum; i.e. pŏpŭli, gen. of pŏpŭlus; scĭtum, "a decree") *A decree of the people*.

pŏpŭl-us, i, m. ("The many"; hence) *The people* [prob. for pol-pol-us; fr. πολ-ŷs ("many"), reduplicated].

port-ŷcus, ŷcŭs, f. [port-a, "a gate"] ("A thing pertaining to a porta"; hence) *A walk covered by a roof supported on pillars; a colonnade, arcade, piazza, etc.*

possum, pŏtŭi, no sup., posse, v. n. irreg. [for pot-sum; fr. pŏt-is, "able"; sum, "to be"] *To be able, or have power, to do, etc., something; (I, you, he, etc.) can*.

post, adv. and prep. [perhaps contracted fr. pŏne ("behind"), est, "it is"] 1. Adv.: Of time: *Afterwards, after, later*.—2. Prep. gov. Acc.: a. Of place: *Behind*.—b. Of time: *After, since*.

post-ŷā, adv. [prob. for post-ŷam; i.e. post, "after"; ŷam, acc. sing. fem. of is, "this, that"] *After this or that; afterwards*.—In combination with quam, or as one word: *After that*.

postŷā-quam; see postea. postĕrius, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of posterior, "later"] *Later, afterwards*.

post-ĕrus, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [post] 1. *Coming, after, following*.—2. *Later, subsequent*. Comp.: postĕr-ior; Sup. (Irreg.): postrĕmus and postĭmus.

**post-quam**, adv. (also written as two words, *post quam*) [*post*, "after"; *quam*, "that"] *After that, when.*

**postūlo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [usually considered akin to *posco*] *To ask, demand, require, request.*—Pass.: *postūlor*, ātus sum, āri.

**pōtens**, ntis, (part. pres. of *possum*; but found only as) adj. *Mighty, powerful, strong, potent*, etc. **Comp.**: *pōtentior*; Sup.: *potentissimus*.

**pōtent-ia**, iæ, f. [*potens*, *potent-is*, "powerful"] ("A being *potens*"; hence) 1. *Might, force, power.*—2. *Authority, sway, influence.*

**pōtentissimus**, a, um; see *potens*.

**pōtes-tas**, tātis, f. [for *pōtent-tas*; fr. *pōtens*, *pōtent-is*, "powerful"] ("The quality of the *pōtens*"; hence) *Power.*

**pōt-ior**, itus sum, iri, 4. v. dep. [*pōt-is*, "powerful"] ("To become powerful over"; hence) With Abl. [§ 119, a]: *To become master of; to get, obtain, acquire.*

**pōtissim-um**, adv. [adverbial neut. of *potissim-us*, "chief, principal"] *Chiefly, principally, especially.*

**pōtītus**, a, um, P. perf. of *pōtior*.

**præ-cipio**, cēpi, ceptum, cip-ere, 3. v. a. and n. [for *præ-cāpio*; fr. *præ*, "beforehand"; *cāpio*, "to take"] ("To take beforehand"; "to give rules, or precepts, about" a thing; hence) *To enjoin, direct, order, bid, command.*

**præda**, æ, f. *Booty, plunder, spoil, pillage.*

**præd-ium**, ii, n. [*præs*, *præd-is*, "a surety or bail" in money matters] ("A thing pertaining to a *præs*"; hence) *An estate in land or houses.*

**præfec-tus**, ti, m. [for *præ-fac-tus*, fr. *præficiō*, "to set before or over," through true root *PRÆFAC*] ("One set before or over" some persons or things; hence) *Commander, general*, etc.

**præ-ficiō**, fēci, fectum, fici-ere, 3. v. a. [for *præ-fāciō*, fr. *præ*, "before"; *fāciō*, "to make"] ("To make before"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, a] *To set, or place, over as superintendent, commander*, etc.

**prællum** (*prællum*), ii, n. *A battle, combat, engagement.*

**præ-m-ium**, ii, [for *præ-em-ium*; fr. *præ*, "beyond or above"; *ēm-o*, "to take"] ("A taking beyond or above" others; "that which is taken beyond or above" others; hence) *Reward, prize*, etc.

**præsent-ia**, iæ, f. [*præsens*, *præsent-is*, "present"] *A being present; presence.*—Phrase: In *præsentia*, *For the present, at present.*

**præ-ser-tim**, adv. [*præ*, "before"; *sēr-o*, "to arrange"] ("By an arranging before"; hence) *Especially, particularly.*

**præsid-ium**, ii, n. [*præsid-ēo*, "to sit before"; hence, "to guard"] ("A guarding"; hence) 1. *Defence, protection.*—2. *A garrison, troops, soldiers* employed in the defence of a place, etc.

**præ-sto**, stiti, stitum, stāre, 1. v. a. [*præ*, "before"; *sto*, "to stand"] ("To stand before or in front"; hence) *To fulfil, discharge, perform, render*, etc.

**præ-sum**, fūi, esse, v. n. [*præ*, "before"; *sum*, "to be"] ("To be before" a thing or person; hence) With Dat.: *To be set or preside over; to have the charge, or command, of.*

**præ-ter**, prep. gov. acc. [*præ*, "before"; demonstrative suffix *ter*] 1. Of expectation, etc.:

*Against, contrary to.*—2. Of degree, etc.: *Beyond, above, more than.*

**præter-ëo**, ivi or ii, itum, ire, v. n. and a. [præter, "past"; ëo, "to go"] 1. Neut.: *To go past, to pass by.*—2. Act.: *To pass over or by; to omit, leave out, not mention or notice.*

**præterëundus**, a, um, Gerundive of præterëo.

**præter-mitto**, misal, missum, mittëre, 3. v. a. [præter, "past"; mitto, "to allow to go"] ("To allow to go past or by"; hence) *To omit, neglect.*

**præ-tor**, tōris, m. [contracted fr. præl-tor; fr. præëo, "to go before," through true root PRÆI] ("One who goes before"; hence) *A leader, head, chief, president, commander.*

**prëmō**, pressi, pressum, prëmëre, 3. v. a. ("To press or squeeze"; hence) *In war, etc.: To press hard or close.*

**prim-o**, **prim-um**, adv. [prim-us, "first"] *At first, in the first place, at the beginning, firstly.*

**prim-um**; see primo.

**prî-mus**, ma, mum, sup. adj. [for præ-mus; fr. præ, "before"; with superlative suffix mus] ("That is most before, foremost"; hence) 1. Of order: *First, the first.*—Adverbial expression: *In primis, among the first.*—2. Of place: *First, fore, foremost.*—Adverbial expression: *In primis, amongst the first, in the foremost rank.*—3. Of rank, station, estimation, etc.: *The first, chief, principal, most distinguished or eminent.*—Adverbial expression: *In primis* (also written as one word, *inprimis* or *imprimis*), *Chiefly, especially, particularly.*

1. **prin-cep-s**, cipis, adj. [for prim-cap-s; fr. prim-us, "first"; cap-lo, "to take"] ("Taking the first place," or "taken first";

hence) *First, foremost, chief, most eminent or distinguished.*—As Subst.: *A chief, leader, leading or principal person, etc.*

2. **princeps**, ipis; see 1. princeps.

**prinçip-ätus**, ätus, m. [princeps, prinçip-is, "a chief"] ("The state, or condition, of the princeps"; hence) *The first or chief place; the pre-eminence.*

**pri-us**, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of pri-or, "before"] *Before, sooner.*—With quam: *Before that.*

**privät-us**, i, m. [privät-us, "private"] *A private person.*

**priv-o**, ävi, ätum, äre, 1. v. a. [priv-us, "single or separate"] ("To make privus"; hence) With Abl. [§ 119, b] *To bereave, or deprive, of.*—Pass.: **priv-or**, ätus sum, äri.

**prö**, prep. gov. abl.: 1. *Before, in front of.*—2. *For or on account of.*—3. *In proportion to, in comparison with, according to, etc.*—4. *In the place of, instead of, for.*

**pröcul**, adv. [pröcello, "to drive forward," through true root PROCU] ("Driven forward"; hence) *At a distance; far off or away.*

**pröd-ÿtlo**, itlönis, f. [prod-o] *A betraying or betrayal; treachery, treason.*

**prö-do**, didi, dîtum, däre, 3. v. a. [prö, "forth"; do, "to put"] ("To put forth"; hence) 1. *To betray, give up perfidiously, surrender, etc.*—2. *To hand down, transmit, bequeath, etc.*

**prö-düco**, duxi, ductum, dücëre, 3. v. a. [pro, "forward"; düco, "to lead"] *To lead forward or forth; to bring forward.*—Pass.: **prö-dücor**, ductus sum, düci.

**pröfectus**, a, um, P. perf. of pröficiëcor.

**prōficiēscens**, ntis, P. pres. of **proficiscor**.

**prō-fic-is-cor**, fectus sum, ficiaci, 3. v. dep. n. inch. [for pro-fac-is-cor; fr. pro, "forward"; fāc-io, "to make"] ("To begin to make one's self to be forward"; hence) Of persons: *To set out, go, proceed.*

**prō-fligo**, fligāvi, fligātum, fligāre, 1. v. a. [pro, "downwards"; fligo, "to strike"] *To strike downwards; to dash to the ground; to overthrow, vanquish.* — Pass.: **prō-fligor**, fligātus sum, fligāri.

**prōgēn-ies**, iei, f. [progigno, "to beget or bring forth," through true root **PROGEN**] ("A begetting or bringing forth"; hence) *Offspring.*

**prō-hybēo**, hībūi, hībītum, hībēre, 2. v. a. [for prō-hābēo; fr. prō, "before"; habeo, "to have or hold"] ("To hold before one or in front"; hence) *To hinder, prevent.*

1. **prōp-inqu-us**, a, um, adj. [for prōp-hinc-us; fr. prōp-e, "near"; hinc, "from this place"] ("Being near, or not far, from this place"; hence) 1. *Near, neighbouring.* — 2. *Kindred, related, near of kin.* — As Subst.: **prōp-inquus**, i, m. A *kinsman, relation, near relative.*

2. **prōpinquus**, i; see 1. **prōpinquus**.

**prōp-ius**, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of prōpī-or, "nearer"] *Nearer.*

**prop-ter**, prep. gov. acc. [obsolet. prōp-is, "near"] ("Near, hard by, close to"; hence) *On account, or by reason, of; because of.*

**pro-spē-rus**, ra, rum, adj. [pro, "in accordance with"; spēs, spe-l, "hope"] ("In accordance with hope or expectation"; hence) *Favourable, fortunate,*

*prosperous.* **Comp.**: **prosper-ior**; Sup.: **prosper-rimus**.

**prō-sterno**, strāvi, strātum, sternēre, 3. v. a. [prō, "forwards"; sterno, "to throw down"] ("To throw down forwards"; hence) *To entirely overthrow; to defeat, put to the rout, cut up, etc.*

**prudent-ia**, iae, f. [prūdēns, prūdēt-is, "foreseeing"] ("The quality of the *prudens*"; hence) 1. *Foresight.* — 2. *Acquaintance with a thing; knowledge of a matter; skill in a matter.* — *Discretion, prudence.* — 4. *Skilful management.*

**public-e**, adv. [publico-us, "public"] 1. *In, or on, behalf of the people or public; on the public account.* — 2. *At the public cost or charge; at the expense of the state.*

**publ-icus**, ica, icum, adj. [contracted and changed fr. pōpūl-icus; fr. pōpūl-us] ("Pertaining to the *pōpūlus*"; hence) *Of, or belonging to, the people; public* (as opposed to "private").

**pū-er**, eri, m. ("The nourished one"; hence) *A male child; a boy; a pūēro, from a boy, i.e. from boyhood* [akin to *waīs* (Spartan form *woiōs*), and prob. Sans. root **PĀ**, "to nourish"].

**pug-na**, nae, f. [root **PUG**, whence *pung-o*, "to puncture or stab"] ("The stabbing thing"; hence) *A fight hand to hand; a battle, engagement, etc.*

**pugnandi**, Gerund in di from **pugno**.

**pugn-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [pugn-a] *To fight.*

**pūt-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [pūt-us, "clean, clear"] ("To make clean or clear"; hence, "to clear up, or settle," accounts; hence, "to reckon"; hence) *To deem, hold, think, consider, etc.*

**Pythia**, ae, f. *The Pythia, i.e. the priestess who uttered the*

responses of the Delphic oracle [*Πύθια*, "She that belongs to Pytho," i.e. that part of ancient Phocis at the foot of Mount Parnassus in which lay the town of Delphi].

**quā**, adv. [adverbial abl. fem. of *qui*] Of place: *In what way or direction; where.*

**quadr-i-n-gent-i**, æ, a, num. adj. [contracted fr. *quatuor-i-n-cent-i*; fr. *quāttor*, "four"; (i) connecting vowel; (n) epenthetic; cent-um, "a hundred"] *Four hundred.*

**quæro**, *quæsi* or *quæsi*, *quæsitum*, *quærere*, 3. v. a. [another form of *quæso*, the etym. of which is uncertain] 1. *To seek or search for.*—2. *To seek to learn; to ask, enquire, make enquiry.*

**quā-lis**, le, adj.: 1. [§ 149] *Of what sort or kind.*—2. *Of such a sort or kind; such as, as* [akin to Sans. *ka-s*, "who"].

**quam**, adv. [adverbial Acc. sing. fem. of *quis*] 1. *In what manner, how, as.*—2. In augmentative force, with pos. adj.: *Exceedingly, very*: Milt. ch. 4, § 3. —3. After comparatives, *altus*, or words denoting a difference: *Than.*—4. With *potius* or *magis* to be supplied: *Rather than, more than.*—5. In designations of time: *After that*: Aristides, ch. 1, § 5.

**quam-vis**, conj. [*quam*, "as"; *vis*, 2. pers. sing. indic. pres. of *volo*, "to will or wish"] ("As you will") *Although, albeit.*

**quan-quam** (*quam-*), conj. *Though, although, albeit.*

**quant-o**, adv. [adverbial abl. of *quant-us*] *By how much; to what an extent or degree; how greatly.*

**qua-ntus**, nta, ntum, adj. [fr. same pronominal root as

*qua-lis*] 1. *How great; how much*: neut. quantum, with Gen. of "thing measured" [§ 131].—2. *As great as.*

**quā-re**, adv. [abl. sing. of *qui* and *res* respectively] 1. *From what cause; why, wherefore.*—2. *For which cause or reason; wherefore.*

**quar-tus**, ta, tum, num. adj. [contracted fr. *quatuor-tus*, fr. *quāttor*, "four"] ("Provided with four"; hence) *Fourth.*

**que**, enclitic conj. *And: que . . . que, both . . . and; as well . . . as; partly . . . partly* [akin to *et*].

1. **qui**, *quæ*, *quod*, pron.: 1. Relative: a. *Who, which.*—b. At the beginning of a clause instead of a conjunction and demonstrative pron.: *And this, etc.*—c. With Subj.: (a) To denote a cause or reason: *As, because, since.*—(b) To point out a purpose, etc.: *For the purpose of; that; in order to or that; to.*—d. *Quod*, neut.: In restrictive force = quantum: *As much as, as far as.*—2. Indefinite: *Any one, any.*

2. **quī**, abl. neut. sing. of *qui*: at Arist. ch. 3, § 2 it is dependent on *efferretur* [§ 113].

**quidam**, *quædam*, *quoddam* (and as Subst. *quiddam*), pron. indef. [*qui* (see *qui*, no. 2); suffix *dam*] *Particular, certain; some indefinite person or thing.*—As Subst.: a. Masc.: (a) Sing.: *A certain person.*—(b) Plur.: *Certain persons; some persons or other; some.*—b. Neut.: (a) Sing.: *A certain thing.*—(b) Plur.: *Certain things.*

**quidē**, adv.: 1. *Indeed; no quidē*, *not even.*—2. *At least, certainly, forsooth.*

**quin-gent-i**, æ, a, num. adj. [for *quinqu-cent-i*; fr. *quinq-ē*, "five"; cent-um, "a hundred"] *Five hundred.*

**quinq-ā-ginta**, num. adj.

indecl. ("Five tens"; hence) *Fifty* [quingu-e, "five"; (a) connecting vowel; ginta=κοῖτα="ten"].

**quin-tus**, ta, tum, num. adj. [for quingu-tus; fr. quinqu-e, "five"] ("Provided with five"; hence) *Fifth*.

1. **quis**, quæ, quid, pron. interrog.: 1. In direct questions: *What? i.e. what sort of a person or thing.*—2. In indirect clauses: *Who or what; i.e. what person or thing* [τὴς].

2. **quis**, quid, pron. indef. *Any body, any one, any thing; some one, somebody, something:—ne quis, that not any one or no one:* Cimon, ch. 4, § 1 [τὴς].

**quis-que**, quæ-que, quod-que (as subst. quic-que, quid-que) [quis; suffix que] 1. *Each, every.*—As Subst.: **quis-que**, m. *Each person, each one, every one.*—2. With primus: *The very first, the first possible.*

**qui-vis**, quæ-vis, quod-vis (as subst. quid-vis), pron. indef. [qui; vis, 2. pers. sing. of volo, "to will"] *Who, or what, you please or will; any whatever.*—As Subst.: **qui-vis**, m. *Any one you please or will.*

1. **quo**, adv. [for quo-m, old form of que-m, acc. masc. sing. of qui] ("To what, place"; hence) 1. *Whither, where.*—2. [§ 152, I (2)] *To the end that, in order that or to, so that, that: quo consulerent, in order to consult* [§ 150].

2. **quo**, masc. abl. sing. of quis, at Miltiades, ch. 1, § 2.

**quod**, conj. [Adverbial Acc. Neut. Sing. of qui] 1. *In that, because that, inasmuch as.*—2. *That.*—3. With other conjunctions: *But, though: quod si, but if.*

**quod-minus**, conj. [1. quo, no. 2.; minus, no. 2.] With Subj. after verbs of hindering, prevent-

ing, etc.: *That . . . not; from doing, etc.; see minus.*

**quondam**, adv. [for quom-dam=quemdam, acc. sing. masc. of quidam, "certain"] Of time: ("At a certain time"; hence) *Once, formerly, heretofore.*

**quon-xam**, adv. [for quom-jam; fr. quom=quum, "since"; jam, "now"] *Since now, since then, since, because.*

1. **quod-que**, conj. Placed after a word for the purpose of giving it emphasis: *Also, too.*

2. **quod-que**, masc. and neut. abl. sing. of quisque.

**quod-annis**, adv. (also, as two words, quot annis) [quot, "as many"; of time, "each, every, all"; annis, Abl. Plur. of annus ("a year"), as Abl. of time] *Every year, each year, yearly.*

**quod-i-die**, adv. [quot (see quotannis); (1) connecting vowel; die, Abl. Sing. of dies ("a day"), as Abl. of time] *On every or each day; daily.*

**quum** (cum, old form quom), relative adv. and causal conj. [for quom=quem, fr. qui] 1. Relative Adv.: ("To the time which"; hence) *When* [§§ 150; 152, III, (1); 153, (1)].—2. Causal Conj. [§ 152, I, (3)]: ("To the end that or which"; hence) *Seeing that, since, as.*—3. Phrase: *Quum . . . tum, Not only . . . but also; both . . . and.*

**rād-ix**, icis, f. ("The increasing, or growing, thing"; hence, "the root" of a tree, plant, etc.; hence) Mostly plur.: *The lower part of a thing; the foot, bottom, etc., of a mountain, etc.* [akin to *ρίζα*=*ρίδι-σα*; also to Sans. root *vr̥idh*, "to increase or grow"].

**rārus**, a, um, adj. ("Having

wide interstices"; hence) 1. *Far apart.* — 2. Of honours: *Rare, few, seldom bestowed.* **Comp.:** *rār-lor*; *Sup.:* *rār-issimus.*

*rā-tio, tiōnis, f.* [*rēor*, "to reckon," through root *RA*] ("A reckoning"; hence) *Course, mode of procedure, plan.*

*rē-concilio, conciliāvi, conciliātum, conciliāre, l. v. a.* [*re*, "again"; *concilio*, "to bring together"] 1. *To bring together again in feeling; to reunite, recover, reconcile, make friendly.* — 2. *To restore, re-establish peace, etc.*

*rēdacturus, a, um, P. fut. of rēdigo.*

*red-do, didi, ditum, dēre, 3. v. a.* [*red=re*, "back again"; *do*, "to give"] 1. *To give back again; to return, restore.* — 2. *To deliver, give a letter, etc., to any one.*

*rēd-ō, ivi or ii, itum, ire, v. n. irreg.* [*red=re*, "back"; *eo*, "to go"] *To go or come back; to return.*

*rēd-igo, ēgi, actum, igēre, 3. v. a.* [*for red-āgo*; *fr. red=re*, "without force"; *āgo*] *To bring or reduce to a certain condition.*

*rēg-ō, iōnis, f.* [*rēg-o*, "to direct"] ("A directing"; hence) 1. *A direction, etc.—Adverbial phrase:* *E regione, over against, exactly opposite.* — 2. *A tract or region.*

*rēg-lus, la, lum, adj.* [*rex, rēg-is*, "a king"] *Of, or belonging to, a king; royal.*

*reg-num, ni, n.* [*rēg-o*, "to rule"] ("That which rules"; hence) 1. *A kingdom.* — 2. *Royal power, sovereignty.*

*rē-linguo, lingui, lictum, linguēre, 3. v. a.* [*rē*; *linguo*, "to leave"] 1. [*rē*, "behind"] *a. To leave behind in a place.* — *b. To allow to remain, to leave, etc.* — *Pass.:* *To remain or be left.* — 2. [*rē*,

"without force"] *a. To leave, go away from, quit.* — *b. To forsake, abandon, give up.* — *Pass.:* *rē-linguor, lictus sum, lingui.*

*rē-mitto, misi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a.* [*re*, "back"; *mitto*, "to send"] *To send back.*

*rē-nōvo, nōvāvi, nōvātum, nōvāre, l. v. a.* [*re*, "again"; *nōvo*, "to make new"] ("To make new again"; hence) *To renew.*

*re-pello, pūli, pulsus, pellēre, 3. v. a.* [*re*, "back"; *pello*, "to drive"] *To drive back or away; to repel, repulse.*

*rēpent-inus, ina, inum, adj.* [*rēpens, rēpent-is*, "sudden"] ("Pertaining to the *repens*"; hence) *Sudden, unexpected.*

*rē-pōrio, pōri, pertum, pōrēre, 4. v. a.* [*for rē-pārio*; *fr. re*, "again"; *pārio*, "to produce"] ("To produce again"; hence) 1. *To find or meet with.* — 2. *To find out, discover.*

*rē-prēhendo, prēhendi, prēhensum, prēhendēre, 3. v. a.* [*re*, "back"; *prēhendo*, "to seize"] ("To seize and hold back"; hence, "to check"; hence) *To blame, censure. And fault with, reprehend.* — *Pass.:* *rē-prē-hendor, prēhensus sum, prēhendi.*

*rēprēhensus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rēprēhendo.*

*rē-primo, pressi, pressum, primēre, 3. v. a.* [*for rē-prāmo*; *fr. re*, "back"; *primo*, "to press"] ("To press back"; hence) *To check, curb, restrain.* — *Pass.:* *rē-prīmor, pressus sum, prīmi.*

*rē-pul-sa, sē, f.* [*repello*, "to drive back," through true root *REPUL*] ("A driving back"; hence) *A denial, refusal, repulse.*

*rēs, rei, f.* ("That which is spoken of"; hence) 1. *A thing,*

*matter, circumstance, occurrence.*

—2. *An affair, business, etc.* [akin to *πῆμα*, fr. *πέω*, “to speak”].

*rescīi*, perf. indic. of *rescisco*.

*rē-scīndo*, *scīdi*, *scissum*, *scindēre*, 3. v. a. [re, “away”; *scīndo*, “to cut”] *To cut away or to pieces; to break up a bridge, etc.*—Pass.: *rē-scīndor*, *scissus sum*, *scīndi*.

*rē-scīscō*, *scīvi* or *scīi*, *scītum*, *sciscēre*, 3. v. a. [re, “without force”; *scīscō*, “to ascertain”] *To ascertain, find out, learn, get intelligence of.*

*rēscīssus*, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *rēscīndo*.

*rēsistēdi*, Gerund in *di* fr. *rēsisto*.

*rē-sīsto*, *stīti*, *stītum*, *sistēre*, 3. v. n. [re, “against”; *sīsto*, “to stand”] (“To stand against”; hence) *To withstand, resist, oppose; to make opposition or resistance*:—at Miltiades, ch. 2, § 5, supply *illis*, i.e. *adversariis* [§ 158; § 106, (3)].

*rēspiciēns*, ntis, P. pres. of *rēspicio*.

*rē-spīcīo*, *spēxi*, *spectum*, *spicēre*, 3. v. a. [for *rē-spēcīo*; fr. re, “without force”; *spēcīo*, “to look at”] *To look at, regard, consider, etc.*

*rē-spondēō*, *spondi*, *sponsum*, *spondēre*, 2. v. n. [re, “in return”; *spondēō*, “to promise solemnly”] (“To promise solemnly in return”; hence) *To answer, reply, respond.*

*rēspon-sum*, ai, n. [for *respond-sum*; fr. *respond-ō*] *An answer, reply, response.*

*rē-stītūo*, *stītūi*, *stītūtum*, *stītūere*, 3. v. a. [for *rē-stātūo*; fr. re, “again”; *stātūo*, “to set or place”] 1. *To set up again; to replace, restore.*—2. *To reinstate in, or restore to.*—3. *To re-establish in a former position, etc.*

—Pass.: *rē-stītūor*, *stītūtus sum*, *stītūi*.

*rē-tīnēō*, *tīnūi*, *tentum*, *tīnēre*, 2. v. a. [for *rē-tēnēō*; fr. re, “without force”; *tēnēō*, “to hold”] *To hold fast; to maintain, retain, preserve.*

*rē-vertor*, *versus sum*, *verti*, 3. v. dep. [re, “back”; *vertor*, “to turn one’s self”] (“To turn one’s self back”; hence) *To return.*

*rē-vōcō*, *vōcāvī*, *vōcātum*, *vōcāre*, 1. v. a. [re, “back”; *vōcō*, “to call”] *To call back, recal.*—Pass.: *rē-vōcor*, *vōcātus sum*, *vōcārī*.

*rēx*, *rēgis*, m. [for *reg-s*; fr. *rēg-o*, “to rule”] (“One who rules”; hence) 1. *A king.*—2. Of Persia: *THE King, the Great King.*

*rursus* (*russum*), adv. [contracted fr. *reversus*, *reversum*, “turned back”] (“Back, backwards”; hence) *Back again; again, anew, afresh.*

*sæp-e*, adv. [obsolet. *sæp-is*, “frequent”] *Frequently, often.* Comp.: *sæp-ius*; Sup.: *sæp-issime*.

*Sālāmīs*, is (Acc. *Sālāmīna*), f. (“A riding at anchor”) *Salamis* (now Coluri); an island, with a city of the same name, in the Saronic Gulf, opposite Eleusis. —Hence, *Sālāmīn-ius*, ia, ium, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Salamis* [*Σαλαμῖς*, fr. *σαλεύω*, in meaning of “to ride at anchor”].

*sālvi-s*, tis, f. [for *salv-ts*; fr. *salvēō*, “to be well or in good health”] (“The being well or in good health”; hence) *Safety, preservation.*

*Sardēs*, ium, f. plur. *Sardis* (now Sardī); the ancient capital of Lydia in Asia Minor, situated on the Pactolus [*Σάρδεις*].

**sätelles**, Itis, comm. gen.: 1. Sing.: *An attendant upon a prince, etc.; a life guard.* — 2. Plur.: *Attendants, escort, retinue, suite, etc.*

**sät-is**, adv. and adj. indecl.: 1. Adv.: *Sufficiently, enough.* — 2. Adj.: a. Positive: With Gen. of "thing measured" [§ 131]: *Sufficient, enough.* — b. Comp.: **sätius**, n. ("More satisfying"; hence) *Better, more serviceable, preferable.* — Phrase: **Sätius existimäre**, to think something better [akin to **äd-ew**, "to be sated"].

**sätius**; see **sätis**.

**satrapēs**, sē, m. *A satrap; a governor of a province or viceroy among the Persians* [σατραπης, orig. a Persian word, and considered to mean "King's door-keeper" or "King's protector"].

**scōlus**, āris, n. *A wicked deed; guilt, wickedness.*

**sci-tum**, ti, n. [sci-sco, "to decree"] ("That which is decreed"; hence) *A decree, enactment; see pōpūllscitum.*

**scribens**, ntis, P. pres. of scribo.

**scribo**, scripsī, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. *To write.* — Pass.: **scribor**, scriptus sum, scribi [akin to γράφω].

**scriptus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of scribo.

**Scyrus**, i, f. *Scyrus; one of the Sporades islands opposite Euboea* [Σκυρος].

**scytāla**, sē, f. ("A staff or roller"; hence) *A secret writing letter among the Lacedaemonians, written on a slip of papyrus wrapped round a scytala in a particular way. It was then taken off and sent to the person for whom it was intended, and who was furnished with another scytala corresponding in all re-*

spects with the one first used [σκυτάλη, "a staff or stick"].

**Scythæ**, ārum, m. plur. *The Scythæ or Scythians; a general term for the nomad tribes of the north of Europe and Asia, beyond the Black Sea.* — Hence, **Scyth-issa**, issæ, f. *A Scythian woman* [Σκυθαί].

**sēcīus**; see **secus**.

**sēc-undus**, unda, undum, adj. [for sequ-undus, fr. sēqu-or, "to follow"] ("Following"; hence) 1. *Next in time or order; second.* — 2. *Favourable, fortunate.* — Comp.: **sēcund-ior**; Sup.: **sēcund-issimus**.

**sēc-cūr-us**, a, um, adj. [sē = sine, "without"; cūr-a, "care"] 1. *Without, or free from, care; untroubled.* — 2. *Safe, secure.* — Comp.: **sēcūr-ior**; Sup.: **sēcūr-issimus**.

**sēc-us**, adv. [prob. for sēqu-ius, fr. sequ-or, "to follow"] ("Following; less" than something mentioned; hence) 1. *Pos. Otherwise, differently.* — 2. *Comp.: sēc-ius*: With preceding *nēque*: *And not (or none) the less, etc.*

**sēd**, conj. *But.*

**sēdēō**, sēdi, sessum, sēdēre, 3. v. n. *To sit, to sit down* [akin to **ἐζομαι** = **ἐδ-σομαι**, and Sans. root **SAD**].

**sēmī-ānim-is**, e, adj. [sēmi, "half"; ānim-us, "life"] ("With half life"; hence) *But half alive; half-dead.*

**sem-per**, adv. *Always, ever* [akin to **āu-a**, "at the same time"; Sans. **sam-a**, "same"].

**sentent-ia**, iæ, f. [for sentient-ia; fr. sentiens, sentient-ia, "thinking"] 1. *A way of thinking; an opinion, sentiment.* — 2. *A sentence.*

**sēpēllo**, sēpēlivi or sēpēlli, sēpultum, sēpēlire, 4. v. a. *To bury.* — Pass.: **sēpēllor**, sēpultus sum, sēpēllri.

**septem-triones**, trionum, m. plur. [for septem-triones; fr. septem, "seven"; trio, "an ox," as that which is employed in tilling the earth] ("The seven plough-oxen"; hence) 1. *The seven stars near the North Pole, called Charles's Wain, also the Great and Little Bear.*—2. *The North Pole, the North* [according to Max Müller, trio, in this word, was originally strio, fr. Sans. root STRI, "to scatter or strew"; and so the septentriones="The seven strewers" of light; or "the seven stars"].

**sept-ŭā-ginta**, num. adj. ("Seven tens"; hence) *Seventy* [sept-em, "seven"; (na); ginta = κοῦτα = "ten"].

**sēpultus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of sepelio.

**sēqu-or**, ūtus (also sēo-ūtus) sum, 1, 3. v. dep. *To follow*, in the fullest sense of the word [akin to ἑρ-ομαι, Sans. root SACH].

**sēquūtus**, a, um, P. perf. of sēquor.

**servandus**, a, um, Gerundive of servo.

**serv-lo**, ūvi or ūi, itum, ire, 4. v. n. [serv-us] ("To be a *serv-us* or slave"; hence) With Dat.: *To devote one's self to; to take care for or of.*

**serv-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: 1. *To save, preserve, protect.*—2. *To give heed, or pay attention, to; to keep, etc.*—3. *To keep in custody, etc.*—Pass.: **serv-or**, ātus sum, āri [akin either to ἑρ-ω, ἑρ-ομαι, "to draw or drag," and "to draw away or rescue" from an enemy, etc.; or to Sans. *sarv-a*, "whole, entire," and so, "to make or keep whole," etc.].

**serv-us**, i, m. [prob. akin to serv-o] ("One dragged away or taken captive"; or "one kept

whole," i.e. unhurt in war, etc.; hence) *A slave, servant.*

**sese**; see 1. sul.

**ses-sor**, sōria, m. [for sed-sor; fr. sēd-ō, "to sit"] ("One who sits down," or "remains in a place"; hence) *An inhabitant.*

**sex-a-gint-a**, num. adj. indecl. [sex, "six"; (ā); ginta = κοῦτα = "ten"] ("Six tens"; hence) *Sixty.*

**sex-tus**, ta, tum, num. ord. adj. [sex, "six"] ("Provided with sex"; hence) *Sixth.*

**si**, conj. [§ 152, III.]: 1. *If*.—2. *If perchance* [ei].

**sic**, adv. [shortened fr. si-ce; and akin to hi-c] 1. *In this manner; thus.*—2. *In such a manner; so.*

**signum**, i, n.: 1. *A mark, token, sign*: signum dare, *to give a signal.*—2. *A seal or signet.*

**sīmūl**, adv. [fr. same origin as semper; see semper] *Together, at once, at the same time.*

**sīmūl-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for sīmūl-o; fr. sīmūl-is, "like"] ("To make like" to some object; hence, "to imitate"; hence) *To assume the appearance of; to feign, pretend.*—Pass.: **sīmūl-or**, ātus sum, āri. **sin-gūli**, gulæ, gūla (rare in sing.), num. distrib. adj.: 1. *One to each.*—2. *Separate, single* [akin to εἷς, ἐν-ός, "one"].

**sōcī-ētās**, ētātis, f. [sōcī-us, "an ally"] ("The state, or condition, of the sōcīus"; hence) *Alliance, confederacy.*

**sollīcīt-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [sollīcīt-us, "greatly moved or tossed"] ("To make *sollīcītus*"; hence, "to agitate," etc.; hence) In a bad sense: *To stir up, incite, tamper with.*

**sōl-um**, adv. [sōl-us, "alone"] *Alone; only, merely.*

**sōlūtūrus**, a, um, P. fut. of solvo.

**so-ivo**, *lvi*, *lütum*, *lvěre*, 3. v. a. [contracted and changed from *sō-lūo*; fr. *se*, "apart"; *lūo*, "to loosen"] ("To loosen apart"; hence) 1. *To unloose, to untie, unbind, loose*.—2. *To pay a sum due; to discharge the amount of an obligation, etc.*—Pass.: *so-lvor*, *lütus sum*, *lvi*.

**sōror**, *ōris*, f. A sister [akin to Sans. *vasrī*].

**Sparta**, *ae*, f. *Sparta* (now *Mistra*); the capital of *Laconia*, a country in ancient Southern Greece.—Hence, **Spartānus**, *āna*, *ānum*, adj. *Spartan*.—As Subst.; **Spartānus**, i, m. A *Spartan* [Σπάρτη].

**spērans**, *ntis*, P. pres. of *spéro*.

**spēr-o**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. and n.: 1. Act.: *To hope for, expect, etc.*—2. Neut.: *To hope or entertain hope* [probably akin to Sans. root *SPRIH*, "to desire or long for"].

**spēs-s**, *ēi* (Gen. Dat. and Abl. Plur. only in post-classical writers), f. [for *spēr-s*, fr. *spēr-o*; as seen by *spēr-es*, an old acc. plur. in one of the earliest Roman writers] *Hope*.

**sponte**; see *spontis*.

**spontis**, Gen., and **sponte**, Abl. (fr. an obsolete *spons*, of which no other cases than the above are found), f. [for *spondtis* and *spond-te*, fr. *spond-ō*, "to pledge"] ("A pledging one's self," etc.) (Gen. *spontis* occurs only in phrase *Sus spontis esse*, *to be one's own master, or at one's own disposal*.) Abl. *sponte*, with or without possessive pron.: *Of one's (my, thine, his, etc.) own accord; freely, spontaneously, etc.*

**stā-tim**, adv. [st(a)-o] 1. *In standing army; steadily, steadfastly, etc.*—2. *Immediately, at once*.

**stātū-a**, *ae*, f. [stātū-o] ("That

which is set up"; hence) *An image, statue*.

**stātūo**, *stātūi*, *stātūtum*, *stātūtēre*, 3. v. a. [stātus, uncontracted gen. *statu-is*, "a standing"] (In causative force: "To make to be in a standing position"; hence) 1. *To put, place, or set up*.—2. *To erect, rear*.

**stā-tūra**, *tūras*, f. [st(a)-o] ("A standing" upright; hence) *Height, stature*.

**stā-tus**, *tūs*, m. [id.] ("A standing"; hence) *Position*.

**sterno**, *strāvi*, *strātum*, *sternēre*, 3. v. a. *To spread, spread out, scatter about, strewn, etc.*—Pass.: *sternor*, *strātus sum*, *sterni* [root *STAR* or *STRA*; akin to *σπορ-έννυμι*; Sans. root *STRJ*, "to spread"].

**strātus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *sterno*.

**Strymon**, *ōnis*, m. *Strymon* (now *Struma*); a river of *Thrace* [Στρυμὼν; probably akin to Sans. root *SRU*, "to flow"; and so, "the flowing thing, the stream"].

**sūb**, prep. gov. Acc. and Abl.: 1. With Acc.: *Under, below, beneath*.—2. With Abl.: a. *At the foot of*.—b. *Of time: In, during, at* [akin to Gr. *ὑπ-δ*, Sans. *up-a*].

**sūb-lēvo**, *lēvāvi*, *lēvātum*, *lēvāre*, 1. v. a. [sūb, "from beneath"; *lēvo*, "to lift up"] ("To lift up from beneath"; hence) a. *To raise, or hold, up*.—b. *To support, assist, aid*.

**sub-sīd-ium**, *il*, n. [for *subsed-ium*; fr. *sūb*, "behind"; *sīd-ō*, "to sit"] ("A sitting behind; that which sits, or remains, behind"; hence, "troops stationed in reserve"; hence) *Aid, succour, assistance, help*.

**suffrāg-ium**, *il*, n. [suffrāg-or, "to vote"] *A vote or suffrage*.

1. *stil* (no Nom.; Dat. *sibi*; Acc. and Abl. *se*, or reduplicated *esse*—same in both numbers),

pron. reflex. *Of, etc., himself, herself, itself, or themselves.*

2. *stīl, ōrum*; see *sūns*.

*sum, fūi, esse, v. n.*: 1. *To be*. — 2. With Double dat.: *To be (for) something to* [§ 108]. [In pres. tenses akin to *es-mi=ei-mi*, and to Sans. root *AS*, "to exist, to be"; in Perf. tenses akin to *phū-m, phū-mi*, and Sans. root *BHŪ*, "to be"].

*summ-a, ae, f.* [*summ-us*, "highest"] ("That which is highest, most important." etc.; hence) *The main thing; the chief point, or principal matter*: *summa imperii*: a. *The chief or sole command*.—b. *The chief, or highest, power*.

*summus, a, um, sup. adj.*: 1. *Highest*.—2. *Greatest, highest, utmost, very great*.—3. Of time: *Latent, last*. (§ 3) Pos.: *sūperus*; Comp.: *sūpērior*.)

*sūmo, sumpt, sumptum, sumēre, 3. v. a.* [probably for *sūb-ēmo*; fr. *sūb*, "up, upwards"; *ēmo*, "to take"] *To take up, lay hold of, etc.; to take*.

*sum-ptus, ptūs, m.* [*sūm-o*, "to spend"] *Expense, cost, charge, etc.*

*sūper, prep.*: a. With Acc. or Abl.: *Over, above, at top of, on, upon*.—b. With Abl.: *Upon, about, concerning, respecting* [akin to *ὑπέρ*].

*sūperb-e, adv.* [*sūperb-us*, "proud"] *Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly*. (§ 3) Comp.: *sūperb-ius*; Sup.: *sūperb-issime*.

*supplex, plēcis, comm. gen.* [*supplex*, "suppliant"] *A suppliant*.

*supplic-ium, ii, n.* [*supplic-o*, "to kneel down"] ("A kneeling down" for the purpose of punishment; hence) *Punishment*.

*suspicio, iōnis, f.* [*suspicio*, "to mistrust"; also, "to suppose"] 1. *Mistrust, suspicion*.—

2. *A notion, idea, supposition, etc.*

*sū-us, a, um, possess. pron.* [*sū-i*, "of himself," etc.] *Of, or belonging to, himself (herself, etc.)*; *his, etc., own*.—As Subst.: *sūi, ōrum, m. plur.*: a. *His, etc., (own) friends, people, countrymen, etc.*—b. *His (own) men, soldiers, etc.*

*Tēnārus, i, comm. gen.* *Tēndrus* (now Cape Matapan); a promontory and town in Laconia, in the Peloponnesus [*Tainaros*].

*tālentum, i, n.* (The weight called "a talent"; hence, of money) *A talent; worth about 153l. 15s. of English money* [*τάλαντον*, "a thing weighed"].

*tā-lis, le, adj.* *Such, of such a kind* [probably akin to a pronominal root *to*, "this," akin to Greek article *τό*].

*tam, adv.* [probably an adverbial form from *to*; see *tālis*] 1. *So, so very, to such a high degree*.—2. *So far, in so far*: *tam . . . quam, as . . . as*.

*tāmen, adv.* [perhaps a lengthened form of *tam*] *Nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, still*.

*tanto, Abl. of comparison fr. tantus. By so much*.

*tant-us, a, um, adj.* *So much, so great* [akin to Sans. *tavant*, "so much"].

*tar-dus, da, dum, adj.* (prob. for *trāh-dus*, fr. *trāho*, "to draw") ("Drawing, or dragging," one's self along; hence) *Slow, tardy, less alert*. (§ 3) Comp.: *tard-ior*; Sup.: *tard-issimus*.

*tec-tum, ti, n.* [for *teg-tum*; fr. *tēg-o*, "to cover"] ("The covering thing"; hence) 1. *The roof of a building*.—2. *A house, dwelling, etc.*

*tēgo, taxi, tectum, tēgere, 3.*

v. a.: 1. *To cover*.—2. *To protect, defend*.—Pass.: *tēgor*, *tectus* sum, *tēgi* [akin to *σ-τέγω*].

**tem-plum**, i, n. ("That which is cut off"; hence, "an open place marked out by an augur with his staff for the purpose of observations"; hence, "a consecrated place"; hence) *A temple or fane* [akin to *τέμνω*, "to cut"].

**tem-pus**, pōris, n. [akin to *tem-plum*] ("That which is cut off; a section, portion," etc.; hence) 1. *A portion of time; a time*.—2. *Time*, in general.

**tendo**, *tētendi*, *tensum* or *tentum*, *tendēre*, 3. v. n. *To direct one's course; to go, travel, proceed*, etc. [akin to *τεν*, root of *τείνω*, "to stretch"].

**tēn-ōo**, ūi, tum, ēre, 2. v. a. [akin to *ten-do*] *To have, hold, or keep* in the widest sense.

**tēnū-is**, e, adj. ("Thin"; hence) *Light, trifling, poor, mean*, etc. **Comp.**: *tēnū-ior*; Sup.: *tenu-issimus* [akin to Sans. *tanu*, "thin"].

**terra**, æ, f. ("The dry thing"; hence) 1. *The earth*, as opposed to the sea, etc.: *marī et terrā*, *by sea and land*.—2. *Earth*, i.e. *land, ground, soil*, etc. [probably akin to Sans. root *TRISH* (*TARSH*), "to thirst"; whence, also, *τέρσασθαι*, "to be, or become, dry"].

**tes-ta**, tæ, f. [probably from same root as *terra*] ("The dried thing"; hence) 1. *A brick, tile*, etc.—2. *A piece of broken tile*, etc.; *a sherd, potsherd*, etc., used in the ostracism of the Greeks.

**test-ādo**, ūdnis, f. [*test-a*, "the shell" of animals] ("The having a *testa*—the one having a *testa*"; hence) 1. *A tortoise*.—2. *A military engine called testudo or the tortoise*, having the roof formed of planks overlapping one another.

**test-āla**, ūlæ, f. dim. [*test-a*, "a tile"] ("A small *testa*"; hence) *A small tile; a fragment of tile; a small sherd or potsherd* used in the ostracism of the Greeks.

**Thāsīl**, ōrum; see *Thāsus*.

**Thāsūs**, i, f. *Thasus*; an island in the Ægean Sea, off the coast of Thrace.—Hence, **Thās-ŷi**, ŷōrum, m. plur. *The people of Thasus; the Thasians* [Θάσιος].

**Thēmistōcles**, is, m. *Themistocles*; an Athenian statesman and general, whose life is written by Nepos [Θεμιστόκλης, "One famed for justice"].

**Thrāces**, um, m. plur. *The people of Thrace; the Thracians* [Θραῖκες].

**Thūcydīdes**, is, m. *Thucydides*; a celebrated Greek historian. See note to *Themistocles*, ch. 1, § 4 [Θουκυδίδης for Θεοκυδίδης, "Son of a glorious deity"].

**tīmens**, ntis, P. pres. of *timeo*.

**tīm-ōo**, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *To be fearful or afraid; to be in fear*.

**tīm-or**, ōris, m. [*tīm-ōo*, "to fear"] ("A fearing"; hence) *Fear, dread, terror*.

**Tisāgōras**, æ, m. *Tisagoras*; a brother of Miltiades [Τισαγόρας].

**tot**, num. adj. indecl. *So many*.

**tōt-īdem**, num. adj. indecl. [tot, "so many"] *Just so many, just as many*.

**tōt-us**, a, um, adj. *All, all the, the whole, the whole of* (denoting a thing in its entirety).

**trac-tus**, tūs, m. [for *trah-tus*; fr. *trāh-o*, "to draw"] *A drawing or dragging*.

**trā-do**, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [*tra* = *trans*, "across or over"; do, "to give"] 1. *To*

*give up, hand over, deliver.*—2. *To commit, entrust, confide, etc.*

**trā-dūco**, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. [tra=trans, "across"; dūco, "to lead"] *To lead across or over.*

**trāho**, traxi, tractum, trāhere, 3. v. a.: 1. *To draw or drag.*—2. *To draw, attract, allure.*—Pass.: **trāhor**, tractus sum, trāhi.

**trājectus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **trājicio**.

**trā-jicio**, jēci, jectum, jicere, 3. v. a. [for trā-jācio; fr. tra=trans, "over or across"; jācio, "to throw or cast"] ("To throw, or cast, over or across"; hence) *Of forces, etc.: To convey or transport across; to carry over.*—Pass.: **trā-jicior**, jectus sum, jici.

**trans-fēro**, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. [trans, "across"; fēro, "to bear"] ("To bear across"; hence) *To transfer.*—Pass.: **trans-fēror**, lātus sum, ferri. **translātus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **transfēro**.

**trans-porto**, portāvi, portātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [trans, "across"; porto, "to carry"] *To carry, or convey, across or over; to transport.*

**trē-cent-i**, ē, a, num. adj. [for tri-cent-i; fr. tres, tri-um, "three"; cent-um, "a hundred"] *Three hundred.*

**trib-ūo**, ūi, ūtum, ūere, 3. v. a. [perhaps trib-us, "a tribe"] ("To assign to a tribe"; hence) *To give, bestow, assign, etc.*—Pass.: **trib-ūor**, ūtus sum, ūi.

**tribūtus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **tribūo**.

**trīpus**, ōdis, m. *A three-footed stool; a tripod* [τρίπους, "a three-footed thing"].

**Trōas**, ādis; see **Trōs**.

**(Trō-s, is, m. Trōs; a king of Phrygia, from whom Troy took its name; hence) Trō-as,**

**ādis** (adj., Of, or belonging to, Trōs"; hence, "Trojan"; as Subst.) *The Trojan country; the Troad* [Τρῳίς].

**tū**, tūi, pron. pers. *Thou, you* [σύ, Doric form τῷ].

**tūendus**, a, um, Gerundive of **tūdor**.

**tū-ōor**, Itus (collateral form tūtus; rare as part., but common as adj.) sum, ēri, 2. v. dep. ("To look at, behold," etc.; hence) *To look to i.e. to preserve, defend, protect, etc.*

**tum**, adv. [prob. akin to tam and talis] *At that time; then.*—As a correlative: tum . . . tum: *As well . . . as; both . . . and; for quum . . . tum, see quum.*

**tūm-ultus**, ultus, m. [prob. tūmbo, "to swell" with passion, etc.] 1. *Disturbance, disquietude, agitation, etc., of mind or feelings.*—2. *Milit. t. t.: A sudden, or impending, war.*

**turpis**, e, adj. ("Ugly, unsightly," etc.; hence) *Base, disgraceful, dishonourable, shameful.*—Comp.: **turp-ior**; Sup.: **turp-issimus**.

**tū-tus**, ta, tum, adj. [tū-ōor, "to look to"] ("Well looked to or guarded"; hence) *Safe, secure; free from, or out of, danger.*

**týrannis**, idis, f. ("The sway, or power, of a tyrannus"; hence) *Sovereignty, esp. of an absolute or despotic kind; tyranny; sole, or absolute, power* [τύραννις].

**týrannus**, i, m.: 1. *A monarch, sovereign, ruler.*—2. *A despot, tyrant* [τύραννος].

**tūbī**, adv. [akin to qui] 1. *Of place: a. In which place, where.*—b. *In direct interrogations (also sometimes with suffix nam) In what place? where?*—2. *Of time: When.*

**ul-lus**, la, lum, adj. [for un-

lus; fr. un-us, "one"] *Anyone, any*.—As Subst.: ull-us, lus, m. *Any man or person; anyone*.

u-nde, adv. [for cu-nde (=qu-nde), fr. qu-i] Of persons or things: 1. *From whom or from which*.—2. *From what, wherewith, whereby*.

un-quam, adv. [un-us] *At any (one) time; ever*.

ūn-us, a, um (Gen. ūnius; Dat. ūni), adj.: 1. *One*.—2. *Alone, only, etc.*—3. Added to Superlatives as an intensive word, corresponding to the English *By far*: in this force it is sometimes followed by "omnium" [§ 180]; see Miltiades, ch. 1, § 1 [eis, iv-6s].

urb-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. [urbs, urb-is, "a city"] *Of, or belonging to, a city; in the city; city*.

urb-s, is, f. [prob. urb-o, "to plough around"] ("That which is ploughed around"; hence) *A city, as having its boundaries marked out by a plough*.

ut (originally ūti), adv. and conj. [prob. akin to qui] 1. Adv.: a. *In what manner or way, how*.—b. *In the way which or that; as*.—c. *Of time: When, as soon as*.—2. Conj. [§ 182, 1]: a. *So that*.—b. *To the end that, in order that; that*.

ūt-er, ra, rum (Gen. utrius; Dat. utri), adj. [prob. like ut, akin to qui] 1. *Whether, or which, of the two; which*.—2. *One, or the other; either one; either of two*.

ūter-que, utrā-que, utrum-que (Gen. utrius-que; Dat. utri-que), pron. adj. [uter; que] *Both one and the other; both, each*.—As Subst. plur. m. *Both one side (of persons), and the other: both parties*.

ūtīllor, us; see ūtīllis.

ūt-īllis, īle, adj. [ūt-or] ("That may, or can, be used"; hence)

*Useful, expedient, profitable, advantageous*; sometimes with Dat. [§ 106, (8)]. Comp.: ūtīllior.

ūtitor, ūsus sum, ūtī, 3. v. dep. With Abl. [§ 119, (a)]: 1. *To use, make use of, employ, etc.*—2. *To have, find, experience*.—3. With second Abl.: *To have one, etc., as something*.—4. *To enjoy, possess, etc.*

utrum, adv. [Adverbial neut. of uter] *Whether*.

uxor, ōris, f. *A wife*.

vācū-ŏ-fācīo, fāci, factum, fācere, 3. v. a. [vācū-us, "empty"; (e) connecting vowel; fācīo, "to make"] *To make empty*.

vāl-ēo, ūi, Itum, ēre, 2. v. n.: 1. *To have strength, to be strong*.—2. *To prevail*.—3. *To have influence or weight* [probably akin to Sans. *bal-a*, "strength"].

valv-ae, ōrum, f. plur. [probably for volv-ae, fr. volv-o, "to roll"] ("The rolling things"; hence) *The leaves, or folds, of a door; folding-doors*.

vārius, a, um, adj.: 1. *Varying, different, diverse*.—2. *Fickle, unstable, changeable, etc.* [akin to βαλίός, "spotted, dappled"].

ve, enclitic conj. *Or* [akin to Sanscrit *va*, "or"].

vel, conj. [akin to vol-o, vel-ŏe, "to wish"] ("Wish or choose"; hence) 1. *Or if you will, or: vel . . . vel, either . . . or*.—2. *Even*.

vēn-ŏa, ŏe, f. ("An asking"; "a thing asked"; hence) *Favour, kindness, indulgence: veniam dare, to grant a favour, to comply with a request* [akin to Sans. root *van*, "to ask"].

vēnīo, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. n. *To come*.

vent-us, i, m. *Wind* [akin to Sans. root *vā*, "to blow" (part. pres. *vāva*)].

verbum, i, n. *A word.*

verg-o (perf. acc. to some versi), no sup., ěre, 8. v. n. *To bend, turn, incline itself; i.e. of places, to lie or be situate in any direction.*

vĕr-o, adv. [vĕr-us, "true"]

1. *In truth, in fact, assuredly.*
2. *But indeed, but in fact, however.*

versātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of verso.

(ver-so, sāvi, sātum, säre, 1. v. a. intens. [for vert-so, fr. vert-o, "to turn"] *To turn much or often; to keep turning.*—Pass. in reflexive force) ver-sor, sātus sum, sārī, ("To turn one's self about much"; hence) *To occupy, or bury, one's self in something; to be engaged in.*


ver-sus, sūs, m. [for vert-sus, fr. vert-o] ("A turning"; hence, of that in which the act of turning takes place, "a furrow"; hence, "a row, line," etc.; hence) 1. *A line in writing.*—2. *In poetry: A verse, line.*

vest-ĭo, ĭvi or ĭi, ĭtum, ĭre, 4. v. a. [vest-is, "clothing"] *To clothe, dress, etc.*—Pass.: vest-ĭor, ĭtus sum, ĭri.

ves-tis, tis, f. ("A wearing, that which is worn"; hence) *A garment; clothing, clothes, dress, garb* [akin to Sans. root *vas*, "to wear" clothes, etc.].

1. vesti-tus, tūs, m. [vestĭ-o, "to clothe"] ("A clothing"; hence) *Clothing, clothes, dress, apparel, garb.*

2. vestitus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of vestio.

vĕt-us, ěris, adj. ("That has existed, etc., for years"; hence) *Old, ancient, etc.*  Comp.: vĕtĕr-ĭor; Sup.: vĕtĕr-rĭmus [akin to ěr-os, "a year," with digamma prefixed].

victĕr-ĭa, ĭa, f. [victor, "a

conqueror"] ("The thing pertaining to the victor"; hence) *Victory.*

victus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of vinco.

video, vĭdi, visum, vĭdĕre, 2. v. a.: 1. Act.: a. *To see with the eyes.*—b. *To see mentally: to perceive, understand, etc.*—2. Pass.: a. *To be seen.*—b. *To be looked upon or regarded in any way; to seem, appear.*—c. Impers.: videt-ur, *it seems good.*—Pass.: vĭdĕor, visus sum, vĭdĕri [akin to Sans. root *vid*, in original force of "to see"].

vi-ginti, num. adj. indecl. ("Twice ten"; hence) *Twenty* [for bi-ginti; fr. bi=bis, "twice"; ginti=kortā="ten"].

vinco, vĭci, victum, vĭncĕre, 3. v. a. [root *vic*; etym. uncertain] *To conquer, overcome, subdue.*—Pass.: vincor, victus sum, vinci.

vinc-ĭlum, ŭli, n. [vinc-ĭo, "to bind"] ("The binding thing"; hence) 1.: a. *A chain, fetter, etc.*—b. Plur.: *Chains, fetters, i.e. (sometimes) prison.*—2. Of a letter, in ancient times: *A fastening, cord, thread.*—The letters of the ancients were folded in the form of a little book and tied round with a thread, the knot of which was covered with wax and sealed.

vinĕ-a, æ, f. [vinĕ-us, "pertaining to the vine"] ("A thing pertaining to the vine"; hence) Milit. t. t.: *A vinea*; as if an arbour covered with trailing vines; a kind of *pent-house* or *mantlet*, used by soldiers during a siege to protect themselves against missiles hurled from the walls.

vĭ-ōlo, ōlavi, ōlātum, ōlāre, 1. v. a. [vĭ-s] *To use force to, or treat with violence: to violate.*—Pass.: vĭ-ōlor, ōlātus sum, ōlāri.

**vir**, **vīri**, m. *A man* [akin to Sans. *vīra*, "a hero"].

**vīr-itim**, adv. [**vir**, "a man"] *Man by man, singly, individually.*

**vir-tus**, **tūtis**, f. [**id.**] ("The quality of the *vir*"; hence) 1. *Courage, bravery, valour.* — 2. *Moral perfection, virtuousness, virtue.*

**vis**, **vis** (Plur. **vī-res**, **rīum**), f.: 1. *Strength*, whether physical or mental; *force, vigour, power*, etc. 2. In a bad sense: *Force, violence.* — 3. *Quantity, number, abundance* [akin to *is* with the digamma prefixed].

**vī-ta**, **tea**, f. [for **viv-ta**, fr. **viv-o**, "to live"] ("That which is lived"; hence) 1. *Life.* — 2. *Mode, or way, of life; career.*

**vītium**, **ii**, n.: 1. *A fault, defect, imperfection.* — 2. Morally: a. *A fault or error.* — b. *A crime, vice*, etc.

**vīvo**, **vixi**, **victum**, **vivēre**, 3. v. n. *To live, be alive* [akin to Sans. root **jīv**, whence also βίω].

**vix**, adv. *With difficulty, scarcely, hardly.*

**vōc-o**, **āvi**, **ātum**, **āre**, 1. v. a.: 1.: a. *To call.* — b. With double Acc. [§ 99]: *To call a person, etc.*,

that which is denoted by the second acc. — 2. *To invite, bid*, etc., to an entertainment. — 3. *To cite, summon*, etc., before a magistrate, etc. — Pass.: **vōc-or**, **ātus** sum, **āri** [akin to Gr. **ειρ-ειν**, "to say"; also to Sans. root **vach**, "to speak"].

**vōlo**, **vōlūi**, no sup., **vella**, v. n. irreg. *To wish or desire* [akin to βόλ-ομαι = βούλ-ομαι, "to wish"; also to Sans. root **vṛi**, or **vṛi**, or **VAR**, "to choose"].

**vōlun-tas**, **tātis**, f. [for **vōlent-tas**; fr. **vōlens**, **vōlent-is**, "willing"] ("The quality of the *volens*"; hence) *Good-will, favour*, etc.

**vuln-us**, **ūs**, n. *A wound* [akin to Sans. **vrāṇ-a**, "a wound"; fr. Sans. root **vṛan**, "to wound"].

**vul-tus** (old form **vol-tus**), **tūs**, m. [probably **vōl-o**, "to wish"] ("The wishing or expressing one's wish by looks"; hence) *An expression of countenance, looks*, etc.

**Xerxes**, **is**, m. *Xerxes*; a king of Persia, who invaded Greece [Ξέρξης].

## ADDENDA.

**ad-mōnēo**, **mōnūi**, **mōnītum**, **mōnēre**, 2. v. a. [**ād**, "without force"; **moneo**, "to remind"; hence, "to warn"] *To warn.*

**se-tas**, **tātis**, f. [for **sev-tas**; fr. **sev-um**, "life"] ("The state of *ævum*"; hence) *A season of life, age.*

**crē-ber**, **bra**, **brum**, adj. [**cre-sco**, "to increase"] ("Made to increase"; hence) *In time or number: Frequent, repeated.*

**irridens**, **ntis**, P. pres. of **irideo**.

**ir-ridēo**, **risi**, **rīsum**, **ridēre**, 2. v. n. [for **in-rideo**; fr. **in**, "without force"; **rideo**, "to laugh"; hence, "to laugh in ridicule"] *To laugh in ridicule; to ridicule, mock.*

**ōl-im**, adv. [for **oll-im**; fr. **oll-e**, old form of **ill-e**] ("At that time"; hence) *Formerly.*

**suprēm-us**, a, um, sup. adj. = **summus**.





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